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THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

NINETY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT

1917

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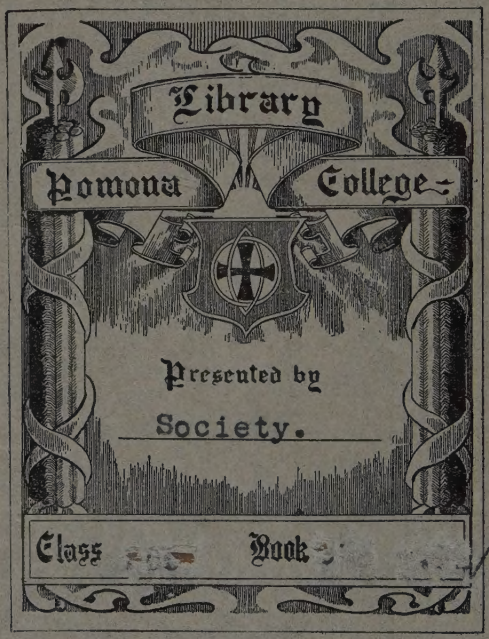

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THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

NINETY-FIRST
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Owing to the fact that the appearance of this Report would be greatly delayed if held sufficiently long to make possible the incorporation of the minutes of the Annual Meeting, which will occur in Columbus, Ohio, in connection with the meeting of the National Council, it has been decided to issue the major part of the edition without the record of this meeting. Copies of the Report including the minutes of the Annual Meeting, as well as separate copies of the minutes themselves, may be had by the latter part of October, 1917.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO THE ANNUAL MEETING

OCTOBER 17, 1917

In presenting this Ninety-first Annual Report, the Board of Directors of The Congregational Home Missionary Society begs leave to express its sincere gratitude at having been privileged to administer so important a work as these pages portray.

Necrology.

It is appropriate that we pause on the threshold to pay a tribute of respect and love to those whom the good Father has called from their labors to Himself during the year. These names are inscribed on fairer pages; to the honor of the Society they are here recorded:

Rev. A. F. Linscott, Eastford, Connecticut; Rev. C. H. Von Tobel, Litchfield, Maine; Rev. E. P. Tenney, Lebanon Center, Maine; Rev. M. Knowles, Salem, Michigan; Rev. A. E. Hartwell, Jamaica, Vermont; Rev. A. P. Powelson, Tacoma, Washington; Rev. W. B. Fisher, Hazelwood, Washington; Rev. Albert Amundson, Tombstone, Arizona; Rev. D. B. Gray, Portland, Oregon; Rev. C. C. Warner, Mobridge, South Dakota.

The places which these leave vacant are but a few of those needing to be filled by men called of God to serve. "Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that He send forth laborers into His harvest."

Summary of Results.

The following table displays the comparative results of the work of the year. It is an encouraging showing. The accessions to churches disclose an increase of 494 over the record of the previous year, which means 494 more than in any year of the Society's history. This and similar results, in spite of the fact that there are fewer missionaries, indicate that the work is growing more intensive rather than geographically extensive.

Result of Year's Work as Compared with that of Preceding Year.

	1916–'17	1915–'16	Difference
Number of churches, missions and preaching stations	2,423	2,401	22 more
Total membership, aided churches, missions and preaching stations	103,839	99,478	4,361 more
Total accessions	14,052	14,546	494 more
Additions on confession	9,284	9,147	137 more
Total Sunday-school enrollment	145,509	144,217	1,292 more
New churches organized	75	63	12 more
Number of missionaries	1,724	1,729	5 less
Months of service	15,616	16,724	1,108 less
Men needed	192	186	6 more

Churches reaching self-support	51	55	4 less
Churches asking for renewal of aid	29	35	6 less
New church buildings	65	53	12 more
New parsonages	33	29	4 more
Men serving single fields	944	967	23 less
Men serving two or more fields	656	698	42 less
Churches, missions and preaching stations among foreign born	469	421	48 more

Foreign-Speaking Missions.

Twenty-three languages besides English were used last year, as follows:

Albanian	1	Italian	29
Armenian	42	Persian	1
Bohemian	20	Polish	5
Chinese	1	Portugese	3
Dano-Norwegian	28	Slovak	9
Dutch	1	Spanish	15
Finnish	70	Swede-Finnish	1
French	9	Swede	91
German	116	Syrian	1
Greek	16	Turkish-Armenian	1
Hebrew	2	Welsh	5
Hungarian	2		
		Total	469

Divided by states the immigrant stations were as follows:

California, Northern	6	New Jersey	13
California, Southern	20	New Mexico	9
Connecticut	35	New York	16
Colorado	17	North Dakota	13
Florida	1	Ohio	10
Idaho, Northern	11	Oklahoma	2
Illinois	13	Oregon	17
Indiana	1	Pennsylvania	24
Iowa	7	Rhode Island	6
Kansas	6	South Dakota	19
Maine	13	Texas	2
Massachusetts	102	Vermont	3
Michigan	3	Virginia	2
Minnesota	23	Washington	20
Missouri	3	West Texas	2
Montana	11	Wisconsin	20
Nebraska	14		
New Hampshire	5	Total	469

The Treasury.

The receipts of the year were the best in the history of the Society with one exception. In 1895-96, phenomenal legacy returns placed the receipts some

$21,000 beyond those of the present year. This calculation is based on a standardizing of the methods of reporting, and consequently does not appear to agree with the tables on another page.

The total receipts through the national, state and city societies were $681,498.74, as compared with $641,840.32 the year before, a gain of $39,658.42. The gifts of the living to the national and state societies were $359,359.01, compared with $340,659.63 in 1915-16. The gifts from the living in 1906-07 were $286,356.91. Accordingly, in ten years the increase shown in contributions from the living to home missions amounts to 25 per cent, while the membership of the churches grew 14 per cent, and the home expenses advanced 16 per cent.

Perhaps the most reassuring financial development of the year was the increase in the Legacy Equalization Fund from $26,115.27 to $99,795.58. This was made possible by the receipt of a single legacy of $100,000 from the estate of Mrs. D. Willis James. The natural fluctuation in receipts from legacies makes this fund all too small as an equalizer.

The total funds of the Society have risen from $986,532.51 the preceding year, to $1,122,488.87, of which amount $572,792.88 produces income available for current uses; $335,079.81 produces annuities for donors during their lives, and $214,616.18 accumulates by the terms of the donors. These are the funds of the national Society; certain of the state and city organizations hold funds approximating an equal amount in the aggregate.

For the eighth successive year, the books of the national Home Missionary Society were closed without a deficit. This is a testimonial to the policy of the administration to pay as it goes, and it places the responsibility for advancing or retreating upon the giving constituency of the Society.

The detailed report of the Treasurer presented elsewhere is worthy of careful study.

Per Capita Gifts.

Including contributions from the living to the national, state and city societies, the Congregationalists of the United States gave to home missions in 1916-17 fifty and one-half cents per capita as compared with forty-eight and three-fourths cents per capita the preceding year. The record for the several states is as follows:

Alabama	$0.03	Iowa	$0.43
Alaska	.06	Kansas	.51
Arizona	.37	Kentucky	.02
California (North)	.61	Louisiana	.10
California (South)	.93	Maine	.48
Colorado	.48	Maryland	.13
Connecticut	.58	Massachusetts	.55
District of Columbia	.28	Michigan	.55
Florida	.50	Minnesota	.81
Georgia	.05	Mississippi	.03
Idaho	.23	Missouri	1.05
Illinois	.74	Montana	.25
Indiana	.24	Nebraska	.51

New Hampshire	$0.44	South Carolina	$0.76
New Jersey	.92	South Dakota	.26
New Mexico	.32	Tennessee	.05
New York	.30	Texas	.66
North Carolina	.06	Utah	.16
North Dakota	.28	Vermont	.29
Ohio	.39	Virginia	.11
Oklahoma	.17	Washington	1.19
Oregon	.26	Wisconsin	.49
Pennsylvania	.11	Wyoming	.13
Rhode Island	.41	Hawaii	.01

Constituent States.

Most cordial relations have obtained between the national Society and the nineteen Constituent State organizations. There is a gradual increase in coöperative effort, both in the administration and in the promotion of income between the general and local bodies.

During the year arrangements have been made in Constituent States where the national Society administers the foreign-speaking work whereby the state Superintendents are brought into supervisory relations with the immigrant work, with a view to unifying the denominational forces in those states to the mutual advantage of English-speaking and foreign-speaking churches.

Administration.

The year under survey is the first full year under the enlarged Board of Directors and Executive Committee as provided for by the action of the National Council. The revised constitution calls for but one regular meeting of the Board of Directors annually, namely, that in connection with the midwinter meeting. It also calls for the submission in writing of the minutes of each meeting of the Executive Committee to each Director. In this way the Directors have a more intimate knowledge of the work of the Society than heretofore.

The Secretarial force remains the same as at the beginning of the year.

One-half of the time of the General Secretary now belongs to The Congregational Church Building Society and the Congregational Sunday-School and Publishing Society; likewise one-half of the salary and expenses is borne by those Societies.

The title of Secretary Swartz has been changed from "Associate Secretary" to "Secretary of Missions," with a view to making it clearer that his function is the supervision of the field force.

The Assistant Secretary, Rev. William S. Beard, is charged with oversight of the office and the output of the literature of the Society. This specializing has shown itself in an up-to-date office administration and in substantial advance in the literary output.

Miss Miriam L. Woodberry, as Secretary of the Woman's Department, has been almost constantly among the churches, keeping the women's organizations in vital and enthusiastic touch with home missions. Added office help has been

given her during the year, making possible commendable extension in the Box Department.

Superintendence.

There have been but two changes in the force of Superintendents during the year: In Vermont, Dr. C. H. Merrill, who has led in the affairs of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society for twenty-eight years, yields the laboring oar to his nephew, Rev. C. C. Merrill, widely known in the denomination as National Secretary on Apportionment for several years, and more recently as the New England Secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement. Dr. Merrill will continue in the work, so that the new Active Superintendent will have the benefit of the experience of the past years. In Indiana, shortly after the beginning of the year, Rev. L. C. Talmage was invited to serve as Acting Superintendent, thus filling a vacancy. In this capacity he still serves the churches of the state while continuing his work as pastor of the church at Terre Haute, Indiana.

The application of the principle of division of labor to the Secretarial force has approved itself in the experience of the past three years, in that the specializing of Secretary Swartz in the oversight of the work on the field has meant closer relationship with the Superintendents on the part of the office, the Executive Committee and the Directors. The results are apparent in the returns from the field shown in the intensive work of the entire force.

Publicity.

The Society maintains constant and consistent efforts to inform and interest its constituency. The platform is occupied constantly by secretaries, superintendents and missionaries; also by pastors and volunteer workers who give enthusiastically of their time and effort. Correspondence is maintained by the national and state offices with thousands of individual givers; the printed page in magazines, books, denominational periodicals and general literature is systematically employed, and the officers and workers of the Society coöperate with the denominational agencies in promoting the common interests of the several benevolent societies. The year has seen a considerable increase in this publicity work. The literature and the speakers of the Society seem to be more and more welcome in the churches.

The Tercentenary Program.

The year has seen the program by which the denomination proposes to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, and which emanated from the offices of the Home Missionary Society, well launched. The Secretaries and officers of the Society have taken an active part in promoting this movement. The Secretaries have conducted and assisted in conducting a number of district Tercentenary conferences. Special emphasis has been placed upon evangelism and the missionary budget. This effort is illustrative of the growing spirit of coöperation among the denominational forces.

The Realignment.

Looking forward to the complete carrying out of the action of the National Council, and therefore of the Societies, at New Haven in 1915, the Executive Committee has throughout the year constituted the membership of the Board

of Trustees of The Congregational Church Building Society, and since November 1, 1916, the membership of the Missionary and Extension Committee of the Congregational Sunday-School and Publishing Society. The procedure is to meet as one body with a common set of officers and transact business of common interest, which is ratified later in special votes under the name of each organization. Then is taken up in rotating order the business of each Society. In this way first-hand knowledge of the plans of the several Societies is had by each of the others, and all is carried forward with unity of purpose. In the case of the Sunday-School Society, it is necessary to have the approval of the Board of Directors of that organization, but the initiative has been with the New York committee.

To facilitate business the several offices involved have been moved into juxtaposition on the eighth floor of the United Charities Building in New York, making conference and coöperation easy.

These closer relationships have clearly advantaged the work of the Home Missionary Society, involving some financial economies, but mostly providing for increased efficiency through intimate coöperation in matters so vitally related as providing Sunday-schools, church buildings and pastors on the missionary fields.

The Midwinter Meeting.

According to constitutional provision, the Directors met in annual session in Chicago the third week in January, at which time they caused to be assembled the Superintendents and field workers of the Society, inviting also the representatives of the other Congregational benevolent Societies for conference. At this meeting the whole scope of the work of the Society was presented to the Directors, and actions were taken providing for the orderly ongoing of the organization and on matters of general policy affecting its work.

It is the growing conviction of the Board that this midwinter meeting is of importance far in excess of its cost in time and money.

Salaries of Ministers.

Under the conviction that the strength of the church depends upon the strength of its ministry, and that such strength cannot be maintained without adequate support, and being convinced that the support is not adequate, the Home Missionary Society has inaugurated a movement to increase the salaries of low-paid ministers to a minimum of $800 and house throughout the country. To secure this end a campaign of publicity has been carried on in the public prints and by private correspondence, with a view to stimulating the churches to do their part and with the added endeavor to raise money with which the missionary grant might be made larger, especially to such churches as would increase their own gifts for this purpose. There are evidences that the campaign is being successful in the first particular, and a not inconsiderable amount of money has reached the treasuries of the national and state societies with which to increase salaries. This money is being applied, dollar for dollar, where churches will do their part, and it has brought joy and strength to the heart of many a pastor. It is not thought that $800 and a house is sufficient by any means, but that no pastor who is giving full time and strength to a church

should receive less, while a general endeavor should be made to lift all salaries to adequate standards.

Coöperation.

It is increasingly clear that the progress of the Kingdom of Christ demands that the several groups of Christians in America work together rather than in competition. The Society has always stood for coöperation and it now maintains active relations in comity with the several denominations in the United States, especially through the Home Missions Council, in which body representatives of some thirty fellowships are found. With the aggressive leadership of this Society, plans are now developing for definite efforts to eliminate overlapping wherever it may be found in the United States.

REVIEW OF THE FIELD

The twelve months just closed have constituted, beyond question, the most prosperous year of the life of the Society, extending now over nearly a century of American history.

Within recent years there has been undergoing a marked change in the character of home missionary work. The era of rapid and mushroom settlements is drawing to a close, and it is therefore no longer good policy to spread churches broadcast over great areas into which people are just beginning to move. The old slogan, "A church of our order in every community," is an anachronism. The Congregational Home Missionary Society was among the first to recognize this change of fundamental conditions, but the other great missionary boards during the last three or four years have also clearly been conscious of the change.

The demand for intensive work of the highest order is steadily growing, and it is our purpose to occupy as many fields as we can man adequately and as are free from the evils of overchurching.

We have made, during the year, a slight increase in the number of churches and missions, this increase, however, being exactly one per cent. There has been, on the other hand, a very notable net increase in the membership of the aided churches, this number now having for the first time passed the hundred thousand mark, the exact figure being 103,839.

The Society, of course, is constantly organizing new churches, both because of the insistence of the invitation coming to us, and because of the release of funds due to the arrival at self-support of other churches. During the year, one new church reached self-support on the average each week, the total being actually fifty-one. During the same time, we organized a new church at the rate of one in a little less than every five days, the total number being seventy-five.

These figures represent a steady, conservative, and well-considered enlargement of our activity, but at the same time every effort has been made to see that no new work was established except in fields where its service would be profitable beyond question, where competition with other churches would not occur, and where the expectation of permanent fruitfulness is of the best.

During the past year, particular emphasis has been placed upon the Program of the Tercentenary. The whole home missionary organization has gone heartily to work upon the fulfilment of the goals of the Tercentenary Program. This endeavor on the part of the Society has proven to be not only profitable to the Program, but of very significant and permanent profit to the churches. The Program itself has come as a stimulus, reaching the very nerve termini of our denominational body in the most remote mission stations.

An especial effort has been placed upon that portion of our work which refers to the privilege of the Christian church of winning men to the Kingdom of

God and to membership in the Christian fellowship. We have used the general word evangelism for this work, though in so employing it we have had to give it its widest meaning. The Society prepared a year ago with the greatest care, a brief, workable Program of Evangelism. This Program was sent to every pastor under the commission of the national Society, and during the year it has been followed up with a multitude of letters and conferences.

We are, therefore, greatly delighted to be able to report that the accessions to the membership of our churches is the highest within the entire life of the Society, having reached the total of 14,546. The increase has largely been in the churches under the care of the national Society, in which group there has been a net increase of 27½ per cent over the year preceding, which was, in turn, the best up to that time. Throughout the entire nation, the home missionary churches reported one accession to membership for every six and three-quarter members enrolled, whereas in the denomination as a whole, excluding the home missionary churches, the ratio was one accession to every fourteen enrolled. This reveals the interesting and, indeed, highly significant fact that the home missionary churches have been more than twice as fruitful in this respect as have our other churches.

It is planned that the procedure under the Program of Evangelism, which has worked so happily and profitably for the churches of the national Society during the last year, may be carried in the same method and spirit to the missionary churches of the Constituent States. We would even venture to recommend to many of the self-supporting churches the adoption of the same Program, confident that it would prove to be not only spiritually profitable but administratively most gratifying to the churches themselves.

The Home Missionary Society does Sunday-school work of immense extent. The enrollment for the past year in the Sunday-schools connected with the churches of this Society, reached the large total of 145,509, which is a net increase of 1,292 over the year preceding.

A very frank and businesslike statement should be made with reference to the missionaries themselves. The Society last year maintained 1,724 missionaries in active service. In spite of the considerable increase in the number of fields and the large increase in the number of members, we have commissioned five less missionaries than the year before, the net total being 1,724, which represents about one-third of all the active pastors now serving the denomination. The work now in operation is so much larger than these men are able adequately to cover that at this date we need 192 men more than we are able to secure. Unfortunately, most of these men are desired for fields where the salaries are small.

The Society is using every effort to lift the minimum salary to a standard which social students everywhere have agreed should be regarded as the lowest to be paid any man who is expected to support a family, namely, $800 and house, or its equivalent. At the beginning of the year, the national Society reported one hundred and thirteen men under commission who are giving their full time to the churches, and who are receiving less than this very moderate amount. Funds were solicited, and sufficient has been secured to make it possible to offer every church the coöperation of the Society, share and share alike, in raising

the low salaries to this standard minimum. The churches are responding rapidly, and we are hopeful that by the conclusion of the year in which we now are working, there shall be practically no man under the commission of the national Society who is giving his full time to the work who will be asked to serve for less than the minimum amount needed to keep body and soul together.

The work among the foreign-born has been of particular interest in these days of international difficulty. The number of churches for those of foreign speech has increased from four hundred and twenty-one to four hundred and sixty-nine, a net increase of forty-eight. Particular mention may, with propriety, be made of the churches using the German language, for these have been remarkably prosperous during the year. The membership of some of the churches is composed almost wholly of Germans whose ancestors for several generations have lived in Russia. Others are of more immediate German origin. The pastors are in larger proportion from the German Empire. Their attitude during the very difficult period through which they have been passing, has been one of remarkable poise and moderation. Their growth in membership has also been noteworthy, as they have added nine hundred and seventy-four members during the twelve months, or about one-fifteenth of the entire accessions of the whole home missionary group has occurred in the German churches.

Our national life has been greatly quickened with a new realization of the value of the solidarity of the people of the land. This has reflected itself in the religious life of the missionary churches. The English-speaking churches and pastors have been more eager to fellowship intimately with those who use other speeches, while the latter have been rapidly strengthening their consciousness of their position in the entire Congregational body. The Society has been seeking to lead in this closer affiliation by making such adjustments in its supervision as will bring the ties together as intimately as possible. To this end, several of the state Superintendents have been asked to become administratively responsible for certain groups of foreign-speaking churches within their states, even though at the same time the national Society continues to render the necessary support. In this way the Superintendent becomes the agent of the national Society as well as the representative of his own state conference. The plan seems to be working with entire satisfaction and to be leading in the direction desired.

Another matter, which at first does not seem as important as it is, has received a renewed emphasis, namely, the purpose of the Home Missionary Society to build up not only local Congregational churches, but to strengthen them in their fellowship. The great difficulty in securing an adequate supply of missionary pastors has led to the commissioning of a considerable number of men of other denominations, who have desired to hold their ecclesiastical relationship with the body from which they come. They have thus been Presbyterians, or Baptists, or Methodists, while serving as pastors of Congregational missionary churches. We are on the happiest terms with the sister denominations; we have no criticism of any man who desires to be a Baptist, or a Methodist, or any other kind of Protestant. We clearly recognize, however, that in refusing to enter our fellowship, such man, however devoted he may be, serves to divide rather than to strengthen our common interests, and this becomes seri-

ous in the places of scattered population. We are, therefore, insisting that commissions be issued only to men whose ecclesiastical standing is Congregational.

The detailed reports from the states and departments are as follows:

ALASKA.

The Congregational Home Missionary Society has work at four points in Alaska—that is, at Douglas, Valdez, Anchorage, and Nome. Many changes are taking place in the territory. The building of a Government railroad, connecting Seward on Resurrection Bay with Fairbanks on the Tanana River in the interior and opening up the coal fields along and near the route, taken with the unwinding of the red tape with which in the past the Government has made difficult the settlement of the territory and the appropriation of its riches, have meant the introduction of considerable populations of new people and the shifting of former residents of the "Great Country." One of the results is the city of Anchorage on Cook Inlet, springing up over night, with a population of 6,000 to 8,000 people, with many stations and camps near it reaching to the Matannuska coal fields. As soon as apprized of this development, The Congregational Home Missionary Society sent in a missionary instructed to do what needed to be done and where it was called for. Under these instructions, Rev. J. F. Dunstan has done a most worthy work at Anchorage, where property has been secured, and a church is being organized which promises a strength that will more than compensate for losses entailed by fire and mine disaster at Valdez and Douglas.

It is a heroic work our devoted missionaries are doing against heavy odds in the new territory, where the normal moral restraints and spiritual allies are mostly wanting. One result of the labor of Christian missionaries appears in the voting dry of the territory during the year.

CALIFORNIA (NORTHERN).

Northern California can report that the past year has been one of steady growth. We believe that the figures, when finally compiled, will show the largest advance in many years.

We have placed particular emphasis upon four departments of work:

Decadent sections. Largely old towns in mining districts where the population has been steadily increasing for twenty years, and where there is little or no church life and few or no Sunday-schools. Incomes are small and there are no industries. If ministers and churches are to be maintained it must be by disproportionately large appropriations. Automobiles should be used in caring for these fields.

We have large sections of rapidly-growing country that require prompt occupation, with adequate church buildings, if we are to do anything with it. It is now occupied almost exclusively by two denominations, one of which sends in pastors with good salaries paid by the denomination. Adequate church buildings are also being erected by this church. Another denomination occupies the field with occasional services by neighboring pastors, or by sending ministers to the churches and paying smaller salaries than we can secure men for. So far, we have been able to do very little of this work, owing to our inability, under present rules and with present means, to meet the conditions.

We have been largely engrossed in strengthening the churches already formed. When the State Conference was formed there were more than forty small churches already organized, which the trustees felt compelled to conserve until such time as they should become strong, or until they were discontinued. During these years, therefore, the formation of new churches has just about kept pace with the death of weak, inefficient, or poorly-located churches. The Conference is trying to establish and maintain only work that will be worth while, to do the work it does well, and to do no more than can be done efficiently.

Increasingly, the foreign-speaking work has been a factor in our Conference. Under the Home Missionary Society, Italian, Spanish, German and Armenian work is maintained; under the American Missionary Association, Chinese, Japanese, and Indian. It is all promising or rewarding or both.

A German Conference, related to the State Conference, as associations are related, and nominating a trustee for the state board, has been formed the past year.

Our Armenians are, for the most part, amenable to suggestion, and this work is growing nicely.

The Italian and Spanish work is moving along as well as could be hoped.

The Chinese work is good and is enlarging slowly. The Japanese work is a particularly bright page in our Christian progress. But the greatest need is among our Indians, and the little that we, as Christians or citizens, do is deplorable. They are a dying race. Shall we stand by only to alleviate their sufferings or to see them die?

CALIFORNIA (SOUTHERN).

Perhaps the most outstanding development in our local work is the final accomplishment of a long-desired plan of interdenominational comity. The superintendents and other representatives of the following denominations have organized themselves into a strong and efficient body: Baptists, Congregationalists, Disciples, Methodists, Presbyterians, Reformed Presbyterians, United Presbyterians, and United Brethren.

A plan of work has been adopted which is awaiting the formal approval of the various denominations at their several annual meetings. Meanwhile, the superintendents have put their plan in operation through monthly meetings. Problems of over-churched communities have been discussed, and means sought to overcome the competition. Entrance into new fields is being carefully investigated, but most outstandingly has the plan been put into operation in the organization of a community church at Owensmouth, a new suburb of Los Angeles.

The entire plan of comity marks a new epoch in our church work in Southern California, and heartens us to the task ahead, since, in place of competition and waste, our new interdenominational policy has become coöperation.

As to our denominational situation, we number one hundred and thirteen churches and seventeen thousand three hundred and eleven members, showing a loss of one church through revision of the roll. There has been a gain of one hundred and seventy-two in church membership and seven hundred and forty-eight in Sunday-school enrollment. We raised for home missions during

the year a total of $16,230.87, exclusive of a trust fund of $1,000 and an annuity gift of $2,000, neither of which is immediately available. This shows a gain of $1,896.42 over the preceding year. We have aided forty-eight churches, and four have come to self-support.

The comparative receipts for our benevolent Societies show an encouraging gain all along the line; for not only have the contributions to state home missions increased, but those to the other Societies as well, the total gain in gifts to all of the seven Societies being $4,805.84. Deeper interest and loyalty on the part of our many contributors have been most gratifyingly displayed.

An item of special home missionary interest should be noted in the engaging of Rev. Almon B. Chase as missionary among the Mexicans in Southern California, who number one hundred and fifty thousand. From his years of service as a missionary of the American Board in Mexico, Mr. Chase is especially well adapted to his work and enters upon it with courage and hope. For the present, he localizes his work in Bakersfield, where a large colony of Mexicans offers a needy field for missionary work. It is expected that, ultimately, it will be possible for the services of this missionary to be extended to a wider field.

The general aim has been to strengthen the work already established, rather than to seek to develop new work more rapidly than it can be cared for properly. The outlook is encouraging and the opportunities wide.

COLORADO.

The year 1916 closed with nearly all of the fields supplied with preaching services and an atmosphere of hopefulness and increasing confidence everywhere apparent.

The year has been characterized by devotion and self-sacrifice on the part of our home missionaries, and the abiding place the church has in the lives of the laymen has been demonstrated again and again. One church that was facing extinction was saved by the sacrifice of its membership, many of the working girls in the congregation receiving six or seven dollars a week giving an entire week's salary, aside from their regular contribution, to tide things over until a better day. We are happy to report that the church is saved.

The condition, not unknown in the past, where the church has been planted in strife and bitterness and rivalry is fast passing. The denominations in Colorado are working more cordially together than ever, with one glaring exception. A little publicity will doubtless clear the atmosphere, so far as this denomination is concerned.

Ministers come and go in about the same proportion as formerly, there having been during the year eighteen calls and sixteen resignations. Twelve good men have been added to the working force, ten of whom are college and seminary men.

Nine hundred and ninety-five were added on confession of faith, and 606 by letter during 1916, making a total of 1,601, giving Colorado today 11,405 members.

Progress has been made in the reduction of church debts, while property valuation has increased.

A fine building was dedicated at East Lake, a promising missionary field

just north of Denver, and many churches have made extensive improvements on their property.

The Cortez problem, now national in its significance, still hangs fire. The Presbyterians have agreed to pay $3,000 for our church building, but have, through trivial technicalities, been able to postpone the settlement. The reasons for delay are trifling. Other problems have happily yielded. For example, Grand Junction now seems to be definitely saved to the denomination, and the work is going forward with increasing strength.

The Every-Member Canvass is being used by a larger number of churches than ever before. Notable successes have been reported from Montrose, Greeley, Plymouth-Denver, and Longmont.

Under the efficient leadership of Mrs. F. J. Estabrook, the Woman's Home Missionary Union is becoming a stronger factor than ever in our missionary work.

Two outstanding successes are to be recorded in Denver. First, the reorganization of the City Missionary Society, placing it upon a more permanent basis, and second, the coming together of two antagonistic, competing churches in Berkeley. The Methodist and Congregational denominations have been struggling for years, each church far below the line of self-support. We organized first, and hence the Methodists were the aggressors. In July, through a conference with Bishop McConnell and Superintendent Auman, who represented the Methodists, and Superintendents Moore and Allingham, the two churches were united, the Methodists withdrawing and turning their property over to us. The new organization, called the Berkeley Community Congregational Church, is enjoying phenomenal prosperity. The Sunday-school, with cradle roll and home department, totals 207. Preaching services are well attended. Plans are on foot to move the old Congregational church to the new property and convert it into a parsonage. Superintendent Allingham is in charge of the work. We hope to demonstrate by the success of this organization what can be done in the way of comity in sections of many large cities, and in villages and country districts as well.

At present, we are facing most serious problems growing out of the very success of our home missionary work. We have no less than six abnormally large circuits on the Western Slope. In practically each one of these the work has developed so that we will be compelled to divide the fields. Some of these have been self-supporting because we were able to yoke points thirty-five to fifty miles apart. Now that the work has grown and demands division, we must invest home missionary money while making the transition.

A very successful session of the Manitou Conference was held in June, with Professor Henry H. Walker, Ph.D., of Chicago Seminary, as the principal lecturer. This has become an established part of the work of the churches of the state.

A new church was organized at Arickaree in the Eastern Association, and new work is developing in connection with several of our larger home missionary circuits.

Mr. William E. Sweet, Moderator of the Conference for the year, is laying definite plans for the increase of the Every-Member Canvass and the general efficiency of the work in the state.

CONNECTICUT.

Considered by churches, Congregationalism is numerically one less than a year ago. This is due to the union of the First and Second churches in Bridgeport, and the seeming loss is merely a merger which ought to result in increased strength and enlarged efficiency.

Additions to church membership, both on confession and by letter, are larger than last year, but they are by no means proportionate to the increase of inhabitants. The incoming peoples are either of another sort racially and ecclesiastically, or sufficient time has not yet elapsed or needed desire and skill developed to reap a harvest.

If the tremendous industrial expansion of the last two years does not result in more men and money for the churches, we have lost much soul in gaining the world.

The cause of home missions is close to the heart of our Connecticut Congregational constituency, more churches contributing to this phase of our denominational work than to any one other. The state gives more per capita to home missions than does any other New England commonwealth, and its sixty-per cent to the national work exceeds that of any other constituent.

The rural missionary churches are responding splendidly to their opportunities. They have beheld the vision, and the pastors have enlarged their borders, enhanced their leadership and intensified their influence.

Self-support is coming frequently to the country churches by bequests from those who rest from their labors. This release means to further the work among foreigners, which is immense, increasing, and imperative and requiring heavy expense. The latest work is among the Finns, this making a scriptural number of seven tongues among the fifty-seven varieties in this traditionally Yankee state.

With the cost of living soaring out of sight, it is pleasant to note that the Missionary Society of Connecticut has increased the grant to twenty of its ministers, and in all but two instances the church served matched this increase.

DANO-NORWEGIAN DEPARTMENT.

We give aid to ten Dano-Norwegian churches, served by seven pastors. The average aid is $185 per pastor, $285 per church. Five churches are aided by city or state societies.

There are eighty-two groups of Dano-Norwegian Christians in the country, free and independent in spirit and Congregational in method. Twenty-eight of these are affiliated with the Congregational body, twenty-nine are independent, and twenty-six are organized as missions. In addition, there are preaching stations connected with some of these churches. Sixty-eight of the churches have houses of worship, all but two of the Congregational churches, and all but two of the independent churches being provided with buildings. Thirty-three of the pastors of these churches were trained in Chicago Seminary; seven were from the Norwegian Academy and Bible Institute, formerly at Rushford, Minnesota, now at Minneapolis; four were from Moody Institute, and twenty-two were from Norway and Denmark, having practically no theological training.

The independent churches and mission organizations are good fields for us

to cultivate, with a view to drawing them into our fellowship. We are their nearest religious kin. The Superintendent is welcomed to all their pulpits, and would be glad to make better and larger use of the opportunities. However, being tied down to teaching in Chicago, it is not possible to visit them sufficiently often to make an impression on them. They seem to be gradually drawing closer to us. Occasionally we are asked whether we could aid them in the support of a trained pastor. The Dano-Norwegian people have, as a rule, done their own pioneer work, using evangelists who gather the people into tents in the summer time, and into halls and homes and churches in the winter. The greatest difficulty is always to provide for the support of trained pastors after the results are gathered into an organized church.

The Dano-Norwegian churches, aided by The Congregational Home Missionary Society, are among the smallest of the churches, and yet they are not proportionately less important than the larger churches for the saving and training of the people.

In Cleveland, Ohio, the church is growing in numbers, in unity, and in spiritual strength, still carrying bravely the annual obligations on the church debt, and hoping, this year, for aid from the Society.

In Clintonville, Navarino, and Wittenberg, Wisconsin, are three little churches united under one pastor, caring for the people scattered on farms, and sending out young people to the cities. From these little fields came an English-speaking, able Congregational minister, two English-speaking pastors in other denominations, and one efficient minister's wife, now at work in a city church. Quite a number of our young ministers have had their first experience and testing in these fields, and students have learned much by summer work.

Maple Valley, Pulcifer, and Lakewood, Wisconsin, are three churches served by a Norwegian pastor who preaches in English as well as Norwegian in all of them. In addition, he makes trips to the lumber camps, where he can get together as many as a hundred men to hear the Gospel.

Winona, Minnesota. This Scandinavian church has called back a former pastor, who has established regular Sunday evening English services, trying to minister to the unchurched English-speaking population near his church while continuing his Scandinavian work. He is also caring for a new mission in LaCrosse.

The Norwegian church in Tacoma, Washington, has been without a pastor for nearly a year. Services, however, have been kept up by the men, some of them being able to give expository Bible talks in lieu of sermons. A new pastor came in on February 1, and the outlook is good.

The church in Seattle, Washington, has made gains, although the pastor was absent for several months on account of sickness. They worship in a rented hall, but have begun raising funds for a lot and a building.

The organization in Portland, Oregon, has gained in numbers, and has erected and dedicated a substantial church building on a good location. The pastor has access to many families not yet connected with the church, and he expects to win some of them.

The Norwegian paper, *Evangelisten,* reports a hard struggle to continue, with the increased cost of paper and printing; but the people are rallying to its support and are sending in contributions as well as new subscriptions.

The Academy and Bible Institute, formerly at Rushford, Minnesota, which is supported wholly by the churches in these groups, was moved this year to Minneapolis. They wish to develop a theological department for the training of ministers for the Dano-Norwegian churches.

The foreign institutes of Chicago Theological Seminary were discontinued this year. However, provision was made for all but the German Institute in connection with the newly-organized Chicago Christian Institute.

FINNISH DEPARTMENT.

Our Finnish School has been caring for the preaching points at Chicago, Joliet, and Wilmette, in Illinois.

A lady missionary has been caring for our work in Duluth, Biwabik, and Midway, Minnesota, very successfully. It will, however, be necessary for a minister to take charge of these organizations if they are to become active, permanent churches.

At Butte, Montana, a very good beginning was made the first of the year, but owing to difficulties of various kinds, church work has been practically given up for the present.

Since last June, Rev. Edward A. Hart has been in charge of the Finnish work at Englewood, Jersey City, Montclair, and Tenafly, in New Jersey.

Our work at Astoria, Oregon, has greatly flourished since Rev. Reino Hiironen was established as pastor. The church has been repaired and a new vestry erected. The Young People's Society, consisting of thirty members, has been organized, and there is a Sunday-school, with a membership of sixty.

The work at Portland, Oregon, is being very successfully conducted by Rev. Samuel Nevala since his ordination in July, 1916.

Mr. Nevala, Mr. Hiironen, and Rev. Andrew Ojala have been looking after the congregations at Aberdeen, Brush Prairie, Kelso, Lincoln Creek, Salmon Creek, Seattle, and Winlock. The membership at these places has increased forty per cent during the year.

A church at Lewiston, Michigan, has been dedicated, and we are planning for a new house of worship at Portland, Oregon. A lot for this purpose was recently bought and paid for. Two new churches are in process of erection, one at Lincoln Creek, Washington, and one at Seaside, Oregon.

We are anxiously looking for five good men to take charge of five of our important fields. They are Biwabik, Midway, and Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Butte, Montana. Two very promising young men, one of them a college man, will graduate from our school next June. I hope provision can be made to put them in the places where they are badly needed.

GERMAN DEPARTMENT.

In the presence of wars and rumors of wars, we are able to report a prosperous year's work.

New churches have been organized at the following places: Gering and Bayard, Nebraska; Proctor, Illiff, Denver, and Briggsdale (St. John's and Zion), Colorado; Elgin, North Dakota; Quincy, Illinois; Odessa, Washington; Kimama, Idaho; Hope, near Watkins, Montana; and Alpena, South Dakota, thirteen in all.

Nine churches and four parsonages have been erected, and the net increase in members over losses counts up one thousand one hundred and sixty, making our total membership more than sixteen thousand. While we have but one general missionary, and although a brother from Russia, educated in our Institute, deserted from our ranks and fomented the most conscienceless competition, it is most gratifying to be able to report that none of our churches was detached from us, in spite of the most enticing offers.

We are also rejoicing in the success of our North and South Dakota churches in appointing their own general missionary, Rev. Louis Ebertz, who is doing a most valuable work in coöperation with us. At the present time he is completing a month's service among our Canadian churches, for which purpose he was graciously loaned to us.

Colorado Germans were so much encouraged by this example that they voted to secure the appointment of Rev. John Holzer, of Windsor, as their general missionary and proceeded at once to secure the needed funds by subscription. Over $500 has been subscribed for three years, and it is expected that the greater part, if not all, his salary will be thus provided. We consider his appointment practically assured.

The question arises as to how so much interest in the home field affects the gifts for our missionary Societies. We are glad to report that in no case is there a decrease. On the contrary, the American Board reports an increase of more than $600 over last year. The total shows a gain of $3,700 over last year's contributions, while money for "other Congregational purposes" (Redfield chiefly), totaled $3,518, making a grand total of $28,451, while the value of church property reported exceeds the one million mark. Considering the crop conditions in our strongest conferences, we believe that the friends of our work may feel well repaid.

The removal of the German Institute of Chicago Seminary to Redfield, South Dakota, was not expected to occur without causing a ripple. It deprived us of the active coöperation of our beloved Professor Obenhaus, and led some of our students to seek a college education. Others decided to remain at the Seminary without the German Department, while a number yielded to the blandishments of another denomination, which seems quite ready to borrow both our churches and our men. How many will remain away from us is yet to be proved. We are learning, again and again, the importance of the Master's injunction, "Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest."

Redfield was never so prosperous financially, while the number of German students is the largest on record. A gracious revival under the leadership of Pastor Grove, of Lincoln, Nebraska, left none of our boys floundering in uncertainty.

We are sometimes asked, "How does the war affect your work?" It is probably too early to measure fully, but the following facts have come to my knowledge:

One of our "double-barrelled" ministers had been cultivating a Welsh church with some success, serving it regularly on Sunday evenings, while he cared for the German church in the mornings. Soon after the war broke out our Welsh friends withdrew. A year or more afterward some of our German brethren felt that the evening English service was not expressive of their loyalty

to the Fatherland. The pastor wisely did not try to decide the question *ex cathedra,* but suggested a term of services in English and an equal term in German, whichever services attracted the most hearers to prevail. The services are now regularly conducted in the English language, and without criticism or opposition.

In a certain city a very patriotic Congregational minister preached a "rousing war sermon." It did arouse some good people in our church who feel that the Gospel is the proper theme for the pulpit. Similar cases will doubtless occur now and then, but let us not forget that "one sparrow does not make a spring," and that foolish prejudice here and there in a church does not characterize the whole congregation.

Confident that reasonable support will still enable us to carry forward a growing and valuable work, we set our faces toward the rising sun.

IDAHO (NORTHERN).

The work of the churches of Northern Idaho during the year has been very satisfactory. The Wallace region has been cared for in a strong way by Rev. Carl H. Veazie, with an assistant. Deary has received into its membership twenty-nine persons, this being done through the splendid work of laymen, on the foundation laid by Rev. Jesse Rollins. Priest River and Newport have received over twenty members. The work throughout the entire district is very encouraging, and nearly every church is manned. Lewiston and Orchards, under the efficient leadership of Rev. F. O. Wyatt, are growing in power and enthusiasm. The country has been generally prosperous, and our churches are trying to benefit by it. The salaries of our missionaries have been very low, but with the better times we are asking that they receive not less than $800 and a manse.

ILLINOIS.

The prominent effort that we have made in Illinois during 1916 is to bring the Tercentenary Program strongly before all our churches, and while we have not succeeded very fully in this, we feel that we have not entirely failed. Many of our pastors and not a few of our churches are alive to this opportunity.

Our distinctively missionary endeavor during the year has not been quite as extensive as the year before, owing, in part, to conditions on the field, and, in part, to the dearth of funds at the beginning of the year, and also the fear lest boldness would involve us in embarrassment and the necessity of later retrenchment.

Including our state evangelist, we have employed twenty-two missionaries during the year, and have assisted, in one way or another, and to a larger or smaller degree, twenty-nine fields. We have performed 684 weeks of labor, delivering 2,031 sermons and addresses. The membership of our mission fields numbers 1,193, and the enrollment in the Sunday-schools totals 1,409. The additions to membership in these churches during the year totaled 150.

The activities of our state evangelist have included twelve meetings during the year, which have brought the usual renewal in strength and numbers and courage to the churches. Mr. Spooner has spent a portion of his time also in assisting churches that are in financial straits to put their business in order and

raise their budget. Fewer of our churches than usual have changed pastors during the year, but there have been two or three that have suffered grievously because of lack of pastoral leadership. All of these but one have pastors at the time of this report, and there seems to be a period of real constructive achievement in the immediate future.

Our contributions during the year show a little more than $400 increase over the previous year, and the balance of receipts in excess of expenditures a little more than $1,800, enabling us to restore funds borrowed from the emergency fund a year ago.

We have continued our emphasis upon the Every-Member Canvass, making it a part of our condition of granting aid from our treasury, that the aided church order its affairs in a systematic manner, and pay at least the full apportionment for home missions, and as much toward the apportionment for the Societies as possible.

The work of the Chicago City Missionary Society has prospered during the year even beyond its ordinary achievement. Four churches in changing fields have been eliminated without appreciable denominational loss. Three churches, Grace, Maplewood, and Cortland Street, have united in forming a new parish, which is called Fourth Church. It is hoped that this plan will strengthen Protestantism in that part of the city. Their plans call for the employment of a pastor and two special assistants, and the continued use of the buildings formerly occupied by the three churches. Four women assistants, graduates of our best colleges and universities, have been commissioned during the year in some of our larger parishes.

Eight new churches and parish houses have been erected during the year, with an appropriation of over $35,000 from our treasury. The total expenditure of the City Missionary Society for 1916 was $78,743.24. Fourteen and nine-tenths per cent of the members of our churches in Chicago are in churches aided by the City Society. Last year these churches received twenty-eight and twenty-five hundredths per cent of the total of members received on confession during the year, and thirty and sixty-seven hundredths per cent of the total additions, while thirty-five and fifteen hundredths per cent of our Sunday-school enrollment is in mission churches.

The Peoria City Missionary Society has continued its good work of reorganization and reinvigoration of the smaller fields in the city. These plans are in process of being worked out, and they have already brought forth encouraging results.

The one interesting addition to the number of churches in the state during the year was in recognition of the Christ German Church of Quincy, which came to us with a membership of 150, which number has been augmented already. The Rev. B. R. Bauman has come to this church from his strong and successful pastorate at Fall Creek, and his leadership insures the wisest and best possible development of this field. The church is seriously handicapped financially, but there is some financial strength in the membership, and the people are not only courageous but determined. There are a number of Germans among the inhabitants of Quincy, and we are hoping that our democratic appeal will not be lost upon this fine element in our population.

INDIANA.

Indiana, where in past years faith and failure met, has at last turned the corner and entered upon an open road that invites our souls to march breast forward.

Of mechanism there is little; of intelligence there is a good share; but of life we have come to the place where we claim that the promise of an "abundant" life was made to Indiana Congregationalists.

Let us look hurriedly at the machinery of the state organization. We have the district plan of oversight. The state is divided into five districts, each presided over by a strong man whose duty it is to visit the churches in his section for purposes of counsel and fellowship. These men report to the Superintendent at least once a month, and in some cases more frequently. The plan serves not only as an administrative agency but gives us the advantage of an every-church visitation. It cultivates a fine spirit of sisterhood among the churches, operating on the part of the self-supporting churches to create a sense of responsibility, and in the aided churches the sense of confidence and fellowship is engendered.

Under this arrangement the state has awakened to the fact that we are not a forlorn hope. Our very vocabulary is changing, for the new heart must have a new speech. As for the practical results of this plan, they are many, but one must serve as an illustration at this time:

Take the Angola church, John Humfreys, minister. Within easy distance of Angola are two of our weak churches—Lake Gage and Shipshewana. At the last annual meeting the Angola people voted to federate the work of these two fields with their own, and they promptly provided the necessary funds to employ an assistant. If the plan carries, and I believe it will, these churches will have regular Sunday services. Incidentally, the Society will be relieved of the uncertainty of raising the $200 or $300 formerly spent on this field. I am quite satisfied that under this arrangement Shipshewana will come to self-support in the next three or four years.

Portland and Ridgeville have been happily yoked under the leadership of one man. Ridgeville will, in a short time, return to its former glory as a self-supporting church, and Portland ought to do as well if the present industrial boom continues.

In a small fashion we have put through church visitation programs with much profit.

Church property is now made sure as a denominational asset by a law to be passed this present session of the legislature.

One of our greatest needs is an educated priesthood. It is not men we want but educated men, filled with a patience to match their vision. Of course, they will have patience if they have education, for patience is a fruit that grows on that tree. We believe we have as fine a group of scholarly, consecrated men as could be desired, some of them being exceptional in respect to mental equipment. But in the past too little attention has been given to this important matter. The living wage program contemplated by the Society will help us keep good men on our fields.

If we look at the tendencies of Indiana Congregationalism today we see

encouraging signs. We see the sisterhood of the churches issuing from out the ancient darkness, and doing so because it is quickened by a fine spiritual life. We see the beginning of a temperament which is full of promise for the future associational consciousness. We see a spirit abroad which breeds impatience with the vague results of past years, and welcomes the advent of consecrated effort which will develop our denominational body into a state worthy of fellowship with the neighboring states—Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois.

For long we have needed a change of mind. When that change comes it will banish apathy and all its fatal consequences. Indiana will yet satisfy the most exacting critic that she can produce something beside poets, novelists, artists, cartoonists, and like fruits of genius. She can and will produce a fine, high type of Congregationalism.

IOWA.

Since our state work was reorganized six years ago, it has been necessary to make many readjustments so as to correlate our missionary activities. We have four departments of work: State Missions, including the Iowa Home Missionary Society; Religious Education, including the Sunday-school work; Systematic Beneficence; and Pastoral Supply. Although home missions has its distinct department, it is the most unifying agency among all our interests, and of necessity relates itself to all the other departments.

Cost of Missionary Service.

The Iowa Home Missionary Society has just closed one of its best years. About forty fields have received financial assistance. Thirty-five men have been under commission, twenty of whom have served through the full twelve months, rendering in all, 325 months of service. This has cost a little more than $12,000. Included in this amount are the salaries of two general missionaries and the half salary of two university pastors, the Home Missionary Society sharing with the Education Society in the support of the latter.

Supervision.

Because of the employment of two general missionaries, one serving in the eastern, and the other in the western half of the state, we have been able to give closer supervision to all our smaller fields. This has meant much in the promotion of fellowship. Churches left vacant for an extended period of time receive an occasional visit from the general missionary. He has brought faith and love where the flickering flame was threatened, and many a church has been helped through a crisis by the sympathetic counsel and interest of these men. While not evangelistic in a technical sense, they have the evangelistic passion, and render assistance in special meetings which have not been spiritually fruitful.

New Church Buildings.

Two of our home mission fields have recently completed and dedicated new houses of worship. Plymouth Church, East Waterloo, has a modern equipment, costing $30,000, and Waveland Park, Des Moines, has moved into a new chapel which cost $11,000. There are plans on foot here for a church edi-

fice later. Both these fields are missionary projects of five years' standing. The State Home Missionary Society, in coöperation with the Sunday-School and Publishing Society, entered these fields in the spirit of pioneers and pre-empted choice locations for future churches. The Building Fund helped to pay first bills. This encouraged the people of the community, and they rallied to the new enterprise with increasing hope. In the same way we encouraged Edwards Church, Davenport, to reach out into a rapidly-growing residential district, where an open door awaited some denomination. Pilgrim Chapel has been built, at a cost of $5,000, and the Home Missionary Society is paying the interest on the investment for the first year. A Sunday-school of forty-five has been gathered, and the outlook for that field is most promising.

The Financial Outlook.

Financially, the year 1916 was about the best we have had since 1907. Our receipts were nearly $18,000, about $1,500 larger than the preceding year. This can probably be accounted for by the more general acceptance of the Apportionment Plan and the introduction of the Every-Member Canvass. A very strong contributing influence in this direction is the inspiration and uplift of the Tercentenary Program, which has stimulated our fellowship in a remarkable way, and set our hearts and hands toward the achievement of larger things.

KANSAS.

We wish to report for Kansas that we are moving hopefully forward, with the Tercentenary Program as a challenge for the years before us. The churches are optimistic relative to it, and we hear no dissenting voice. On the contrary, the trend of the testimony is that our program is none too large and that Kansas is equal to the part assigned her, viz., 11,000 new members, $30,000 annually, the largest number of young men and women interested in missionary activities in her history, and a growing and hearty interest in the sharing of the large annuity fund for Ministerial Relief.

We must report for the first time in the history of Kansas Congregationalism that six young men offered themselves for ordination during the last six months. We report, also, the first joint installation and ordination service, which occurred last October, when the church at Manhattan called a council to install the new pastor, Rev. John H. Voris, who came to this pastorate from the Presbyterian church at Laramie, Wyoming, and, at the same time, to ordain the student pastor of the church, Rev. William I. Jones.

At the present time we are passing through a very restless period so far as churches and pastors are concerned. During the past sixty days more changes have occurred than at any like period in the service of the present Superintendent. We are losing through these changes two of our very best and most effective ministers—Rev. Noble Strong Elderkin, of Plymouth Church, Lawrence, and Dr. W. W. Bolt, of College Hill Church, Wichita. We hope these churches may be favored in finding equally strong men to take the places thus left vacant.

Financially, 1916 was the best year we have ever had, as far as home missionary interests are concerned, and we have no doubt that when the figures for

all the Societies are available there will be an equally encouraging report. Our aim for the state work, or, in other words, for home missions in Kansas, is $10,000. We have never reached this sum, but this past year, from January to January, our receipts were $9,762.70. About $700 of this sum was contributed on a deficit which we carried over from 1915, owing to the destruction of crops that season, which prevented many churches from reaching their full apportionment. We are carrying one hundred and fifty churches on our roll, one hundred and thirty-one of which may be rated as active, or, if not all active in the sense in which we use the term, they are alive and hopeful. The remaining twenty are scattered mostly in outlying districts, a few of this number having been lately dropped from our roll on account of the fact that every Congregational family had removed from the community. It is a common saying that if any one leaves a community, it is a Congregationalist, but this will not hold universally, as within the past months we have had two staunch Congregational families come into one of our towns, to the great rejoicing of those already there. The pastor reported that there was great excitement over the bringing of some real Congregational folks into their midst and that the church had taken on new life since this occurrence.

The Every-Member Canvass and the visitation campaign of our pastors among the churches in the various associations are bringing fine returns. The budget system of raising the church finances is a growing one in our state at this time. More churches are favoring it than ever before, and fine reports relative to this effort reach our office. Last year, with this system, Central Congregational Church of Topeka raised about $10,000, $2,600 of which was for benevolence.

We have had splendid gains in membership. Total figures are not in yet, but many of the churches have had large additions. One church had a larger growth during the past twenty months than in all of its combined past history, covering forty years, there being fifty-two additions to this church coming from six denominations, and no special evangelistic effort being put forth. Not one person of the above number came from a Congregational church.

MAINE.

The reports of the work from various sections of the state show that steady progress was made during 1916. There was an increase in membership of 383 as against an increase for the previous year of 287, it being the largest gain in many years. The full membership of the churches is 21,624. There was a decrease in only one department, that of debts, which we are glad to report are $19,402 less than twelve months ago. One church raised $19,402 to liquidate mortgages on its buildings. Members of the Christian Endeavor Society vary four from former figures, being that many less. The Sunday-school membership has increased 451; apportionment benevolences, $1,237; home expenses, $2,224; value of property, $166,775.

The shadow of debt which has been hanging over us for four years has disappeared, and for this we are profoundly thankful to Almighty God. During the campaign to clear this debt, most cheering responses have come from the churches and from individual givers. Some of the gifts received have been prompted by

the appeal for the debt, but were not given for that purpose. The special gifts during the four years amounted to about $15,000, of which $4,500 was given to start a Legacy Equalizing Fund, and $1,000 was contributed to the Permanent Fund. In addition, there are promised two amounts of $500 each for the Equalizing Fund.

There were three new churches added to the roll, and one was restored after having been dropped for several years. The latter has only three members, and is not likely to have many more. But a fund of $9,000 has been created from the sale of timber on an old parsonage lot, and there was no way to administer it without reviving a dormant, if not dead, parish. Two of the new churches will probably not show any great growth, but were organized for administrative purposes. The third new organization is the Italian church of Rumford, the first to be organized within the state by any denomination and starting with seventy-two members.

There seems to be a hopeful, expectant spirit manifest generally throughout the state, though there are some weak places. The hopeful, expectant spirit has shown fruit in two ways, one being in additions to the churches. Since the close of the year, with its increase of 383 members, there have been some large accessions to the churches. The second way in which results have been made evident has been in the increased use of the Every-Member Canvass. While some churches are having a hard time raising money, those which have adopted the "Every-Member" plan have met their obligations, increased their benevolences, and, in some cases, also increased the ministers' salaries.

A hopeful and encouraging sign has been the coming to self-support of six fields comprising seven churches and releasing $670 in appropriations. The Sunrise State of America is still on the map Congregationally, and it is going to stay there.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Whatever else the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society does or leaves undone, it cannot be absolved from the obligation to sustain the churches in the smaller country towns. These churches, if they have a work to do, and need help in the doing of it, have the first claim upon home missionary funds.

Congregational churches in Massachusetts are so distributed that to them come the heaviest responsibility and the largest opportunity for ministry in the rural sections. Their pastors are finding "a man's job" even in the smallest fields, because of the manifold forms of their service to the community. Their ministry is often spread widely. Of the fifty missionary pastors giving their entire time to the work in the rural fields, only fifteen are limited to one preaching station; some of the others reach three, four, or five points in their regular schedule of work.

The question of pastoral supply for the country churches has been less troublesome than usual, during the past year. There have been few long intervals between pastorates, few changes, in our aided churches.

The work of sustentation in the changing life of the cities also has brought to the Massachusetts Society large responsibilities. Five churches, formerly self-supporting, on budgets too small to ensure effective service, have come to us

for aid during the year, and the larger budgets thus made possible give promise of good returns.

The work among the non-English-speaking peoples has been continued with undiminished energy. Not less than fifty missionaries have been enlisted in this service, which reaches people of twelve languages.

The federation movement has made gains. In two fields missionary churches have federated with other churches, and have thus been able to undertake self-support. The progress toward self-support in other fields is encouraging. Since the centennial year of the Society in 1899, fifty-one churches then aided have become self-supporting.

Financially, the year has been a good year. The permanent funds of the Society have been augmented, and the contributions of the churches have been larger than for the preceding year. Several trust funds have been put under the care of the Society, by which churches will be benefited. The responsibilities which the Society must face are heavy, however, and will require the most loyal support on the part of the churches of our order in the old Bay State.

MICHIGAN.

One hundred and nine churches and outstations were served during the year by sixty-eight missionaries, who rendered a total of 621 months of service. This was an advance of thirty-eight months over the previous year.

We began the year with a debt of $939. We paid to home missionary pastors $489 more than the preceding year, and closed the twelve months with all bills paid and a balance on hand of $189.

One church has been organized, a Swedish-Finnish church, situated in the northeastern part of the Lower Peninsula, in the open country, where a few years ago extensive lumbering operations were being carried on. The pastor is a recent graduate of the Chicago Seminary Institute. In addition to caring for his local church, he visits regularly, once a month, three groups of his countrymen, situated from thirty to one hundred miles distant from his home.

The Hartford church, which was rescued from death by the Home Missionary Society five or six years ago, has become a strong, efficient, self-reliant church, and has just assumed self-support, paying a salary of $800.

Mayflower Church, Lansing, is justifying the wisdom of the Home Missionary and Church Building Societies in coming to its aid four years ago. It is meeting its obligations to both Societies, asks less home missionary aid this year, and, in addition, has increased its pastor's salary.

Pilgrim Church, Detroit, grows over night. Its facilities are greatly overtaxed. An addition to the chapel, doubling its capacity, has been planned, and building operations will begin this spring.

Our Detroit pastors report not less than five good openings for Congregational churches in that city, but we are unable to finance a new enterprise at this time. It is a great pity, for here is our greatest opportunity for expansion in the state.

The general character of our work remains unchanged. The country churches, in the sections that were swept clean by the vanishing lumber industry, are gradually being gathered to their fathers, while the churches in growing

agricultural centers are being strengthened. By this process the number of churches diminishes while the total church membership increases.

There is a growing Congregational consciousness and loyalty to our work among our home missionary churches. The pastors are getting larger programs of community service, and are realizing the need of long pastorates in order to actualize their ideals. At a recent meeting of rural ministers, held at the State Agricultural College, our Congregational pastors, by general consent, were accorded first place because of their constructive work.

The spirit of evangelism is growing. The Every-Member Canvass, because of its conspicuous success in several of our churches, is gradually making itself felt in the home missionary field. It is not only solving financial problems but is also revolutionizing the life of the church. The vacant churches have been fewer than usual. Salaries have been rising, but in the majority of the churches the salaries are still pitiably small.

The Tercentenary Commission, under the leadership of Dr. Herring, with his associates, Drs. Burton, Strong, and Scudder, held a series of group conferences in seven important centers in November. Twenty-nine audiences were addressed. More than half the pastors of the state were present, and many churches were represented by delegates. The meetings were most stimulating, and through their influence the churches, large and small, are planning to make the Tercentenary Program central in all parish activities.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC DISTRICT.

It has been a most encouraging year for the churches of the Middle Atlantic District. Thirty-eight missionaries have served forty-two churches. Fifteen of these men have received salaries of less than $800 and house each. Only one American white aided church failed to make a contribution to the Home Missionary Society. One of the effects of the war upon the churches of this district is due to the fact that it includes many of the great munition factories of the country. The unusual wages offered in these plants have drawn men from their established homes. As a result, some of our churches have lost for the time many of their contributing members. As the year closes, Rev. Charles H. Small, D.D., takes up his residence in Washington, D. C., to develop two very promising suburban fields.

Pennsylvania.

Four churches have been dropped from the roll within the year. One was never in spirit a member of our denomination. One had served its purpose and the other two were Welsh churches which had clung to their native tongue until they had long since lost their young people. The Kingdom will not suffer from the closing of these churches. The property interests have been conserved to the denomination. Only ten churches failed to contribute to The Congregational Home Missionary Society. The total contributions from all the churches were $1,725.89, which was sixty-two dollars above the apportionment. The aided churches enrolled 3,395 members and maintained twenty-nine Sunday-schools with an enrollment of 4,036 members. They received 196 persons on confession of faith. A new church has been organized in the thriving city of Chester, which

gives promise of large usefulness. The State Conference has greatly improved its organization, and is prepared to hold and administer property in trust for the denominational interests in the state.

New Jersey.

Nine fields have been served by eleven missionaries who have rendered 80.5 months of service. Three of these fields have come to self-support within the year. Every American aided church made a contribution to the Home Missionary Society. Their total contributions amounted to $142.66. These churches received 178 members, 129 of whom were on confession of faith. They have a total membership of 993, and enroll in their Sunday-schools 1,432 members. The Christ (colored) Church of Orange, has called a permanent pastor and has fine prospects. Our aided churches are fortunate in the standards which the churches of the state are setting for them. The apportionment for New Jersey was increased $6,000 over 1915, and yet the contributions were $650 in excess of the full apportionment. Seventeen churches met or exceeded their apportionment, and three missed it by three dollars or less each. The home missionary work of the state is greatly helped by the New Jersey Home Missionary Society. This organization is fostering three young enterprises and makes generous contributions to the expenses of administration in the state.

Virginia.

Three churches have received aid in Virginia. They have been served by three missionaries. Herndon has engaged the full time of Rev. J. O. Knott, and has assumed self-support. These churches have 180 members and enroll 228 in their Sunday-schools. Vanderwerken is reducing the amount of aid received.

Maryland.

Three churches in Maryland are receiving aid. They have a membership of 263, having received during the year sixty persons, fifty-two on confession of faith. This is an increase of twenty per cent of the number on the rolls at the beginning of the year. Baltimore Second, received twenty-nine, twenty-seven on confession of faith. Frostburg has suffered more than any other church through loss of population in the town. Many families have been attracted to Pittsburgh by high wages offered in the iron mills.

MINNESOTA.

Minnesota is one of the great home missionary states. Home missions occupy the center of interest. How to care for the needs of our extensive frontier and how to enlist and enthuse our churches with the sense of the Divine privilege and responsibility of such service, and to multiply the power for such service, is the great question before us. The home missionary field has grown no smaller. On the contrary, it has grown larger and will continue to enlarge for a score of years to come. The great north will continue to be settled until its vast acreage of excellent agricultural land is all taken up. Hundreds of cities and villages are destined to be built in this resourceful region. The southern part of the state will have its missionary problems so long as population continues to change and so long as over-churched conditions continue to exist.

A Year's Record.

During the year the Conference has cared for sixty-one mission churches and thirty-two stations. Organized Sunday-schools are to be found in all these places. The churches have a total membership of 1,535, while 4,216 are enrolled in their Sunday-schools. Our mission churches, as a class, lead all others in the state in the number of members received during the year. These small churches received during the Conference year 336 into their membership, of which number 228 came on confession. These seventy-five mission churches and stations are cared for by thirty-one missionary pastors. Two district superintendents and one general missionary for the Twin Cities have immediate oversight of this work.

Sunday-School Work.

No department of our state work is more vitally important than the Sunday-school work. Under the reorganized Conference, instead of one man giving all his time to Sunday-school work, as heretofore, we now have three general workers, besides the Superintendent of the Conference, and thirty-one missionary pastors, whose duties are as much the care of Sunday-schools as of home missions. We receive no money from the national Society in the support of Sunday-school work, where formerly we had about $2,500. We still ask from the national Society, as the need requires, free grants of literature and Sunday-school supplies, together with such efficiency help as the Society is able to give.

Under this system the Sunday-school work in the state has suffered no loss. We believe it has made substantial and permanent gains. The total number of schools in the state is approximately 325, with a membership of 26,535. The revised list of mission Sunday-schools numbers seventy-five, with a membership of 4,006. Six Sunday-schools have been organized since January 1.

The total receipts for Sunday-school work in the state from January 1, when the new arrangement with the Sunday-School and Publishing Society became effective, are $1,544.03. Five per cent of this amount is sent monthly to the Sunday-School Society, and the balance is used for Sunday-school work in the state. By combining home missionary and Sunday-school work, which in reality are one, our Sunday-schools are well cared for, the work is put on a permanent basis, and in many cases churches are growing out of these Sunday-schools. More Sunday-schools, larger Sunday-schools and better Sunday-schools is our constant aim.

Income and Expenditures.

Our income at the closing of the year is the largest in the history of the Conference. Last year we reached the high-water mark, but this year the stream of benevolence has taken another rise. Including receipts from churches for Sunday-school work our income is over $1,600 more than last year.

Our expenditures have also increased over $2,500. Our budget for the coming year should carry at least $25,000 in appropriations. The need for this is very great. The opportunities for church and Sunday-school extension are on every hand. The calls, as truly Macedonian as the call that came to St. Paul, come continually, and we must have a larger income if they are to be heeded.

MISSOURI.

The outstanding features of our work during the past year have been the gain in membership, the state survey, the progress in collections of special funds by the Woman's Boards, developments on three new fields, the creation of the Cameron Memorial Fund, and the organization of the Tercentenary campaign.

The year 1916 shows the following gains in Missouri: Churches, one; membership, 496; Sunday-school pupils, 231; Christian Endeavor membership, 66; benevolence, $2,107. For all these we thank God and take courage.

The survey conducted by a committee of the Board of Trustees, after a review of the work in home mission fields during the past decade, adopted this sevenfold policy in the state:

1. That in the conduct of our work we fix natural centers and develop therefrom.

2. That whenever possible the churches be led to develop outstation, branch, or mission work.

3. That we should withhold aid from churches that, judging from their history and present condition, give no reasonable promise of genuine success—a success measured not simply by finance, but by the number of children, young people, and adults brought under the influence of the church, the conversions reported, and the growth in Christian character and grace that is manifested.

4. That we aid as strongly as possible, with such money as may be needed, and also with personal service, those fields that properly related to the chosen centers give promise of real achievement.

5. That in the choice of pastors we insist on strong men, adequate for the work, and that when they are not forthcoming, we wait with regular supplies until they shall be forthcoming. In this connection, we would recommend the employment of a pastor-at-large, a part of whose duties would be the care of pastorless churches.

6. That by every means in our power, we lead the churches to carry forward a strong work with the children and young people, and this in addition to an earnest effort to evangelize the unreached multitude of adults in our own communities and in foreign lands.

7. That we clearly recognize that the source of our power is not money, or a natural constituency, or popular dogmas, but the Spirit of God, and that our success depends upon our singleness of purpose, fellowship with God, and our unselfish and continuous service—service that pre-eminently has in view the bringing of men and God together, and helping men to become Christlike, recognizing that all other service is contributory thereto.

The two Women's Boards met their aims for their fiscal year. Missouri Branch, W. B. M. I., has subscribed more than half of their $15,000 aim for the Jubilee Fund. The Missouri Woman's Home Missionary Union has completed a plan of campaign which will bring their Tercentenary gift of $15,000 for Christian education to the attention of every Congregational woman in the state.

Some work at each end of the state encourages us. Elmwood Church, Kansas City, has just completed a tasty bungalow church at a cost of about $2,000. Glendale, a suburb of St. Louis, is just being entered with a promising Sunday-

school. Duval, a rural church in the open country, in Barton County, begins a promising organization with fifteen members.

For the first time in its history, our state Sunday-school work has brought its income up to the figures of its outgo, making Missouri self-supporting in this department. To its splendid program of general work, it has added this year a Pilgrim League, which aims to encourage worship in the home.

Cameron church, finding itself unable to carry its work further, because of a period of removals, united with a local organization of Presbyterians, and signalizes the completion of fifty years of splendid service by deeding its church and parsonage property to the Missouri Congregational Conference, the proceeds to be held as the First Congregational Church of Cameron Memorial Fund, the income to be used in home missionary work.

The State Tercentenary Committee, with a branch in each of the four district associations in the state, is bringing Missouri in line with the Tercentenary plans of the denomination. Every church in the state will be visited, fellowshipped and encouraged to take its part in the movement.

Missouri churches have come to be a denominational unit, with common aims and common activities.

MONTANA.

A few years ago, Mr. Hill, "the empire builder," made a prophecy that Montana was destined to become the greatest agricultural state in the Union. He compared it with Iowa, and said that after excepting its timber lands, mountain ranges, and rough pasture lands, it had, above and below the irrigation ditch, an area equal to that of Iowa, where exceedingly profitable crops could be raised. Nearly all this territory has been homesteaded or bought up, and it is now in the process of going under the plough. Thirteen million acres of land were so taken in the past three years. In 1915, one-third of all the homestead lands taken in the entire country were located in Montana.

An area one-half the size of Illinois has been settled and lies back from the railway lines. Two thousand miles of surveyed right of way for railroad lines is found in these great areas of new settlement. Towns are springing up and cities are growing rapidly. Oil has been found, and Montana bids fair to become a large exporter of the product. Woman's suffrage has come in, and the "wettest" state has been voted "dry." A woman has been elected to Congress, and the "restricted district" in the largest mining city in the world—Butte—has been ordered closed.

About thirty Sunday-schools have been organized, and some of them have agreed to adopt the new missionary efficiency plan. The new Assistant Superintendent is giving special attention to the Sunday-school educational work. The community church idea is striking root in many places.

Nine years ago we set out with the slogan, "Ten churches a year for the next ten years." The past year we fell behind in our standard, but were enough ahead of it for other years to make good this slowing down. More than thirty of our churches are without a meeting house of their own. It is a pleasure to be able to report that eighteen of our organizations have met their apportionment, and the every-church-visitation plan is under way.

Four new parsonages and several new church buildings have been secured, and the community church at Billings has been financed. Our churches have added ten per cent to their membership, and one organization has come to self-support.

Our new work, in a rapidly-growing section of Butte, is strongly under way. A vigorous Tercentenary Program has been adopted, and the State Federation of Churches has been organized within the year. The Polytechnic Institute at Billings, with property worth $200,000 and two hundred students, has come fully into our fellowship. We regard this as a most significant forward step. Billings, six hundred and fifty miles west of Fargo College, six hundred miles north of Colorado College, eight hundred miles east of Whitman, and three hundred miles south of the Canadian border, in the fertile Yellowstone Valley, has become as really a Congregational institution as Grinnell or Carleton. Last, but not least, we of this fellowship organized the Yellowstone Congregational Club in December, 1916.

Our Special Needs.

We need to place special emphasis on evangelism, and we should have another general worker specially fitted to lead in such work. With this help we should double the membership of our churches in three years and lift a number of them to self-support.

There are some growing cities where we should establish churches, and in at least two of them there should be a second church. Some of our large fields ought to be divided. We have several four-church fields, and one with sixteen points which are served by one missionary.

We need a dozen additional workers to occupy the great areas which have been settled and where two hundred towns and villages will be located on the two thousand miles of new railway, when money is again available. We should have $7,500 additional missionary money to enable us to adequately care for this state of unusual promise and push the Pilgrim work to its proper place.

NEBRASKA.

The past year has been a good one for the Nebraska work. During the year many of the churches have conducted evangelistic campaigns, resulting in large accessions to the membership. The total received on confession during the year is only a little less than 2,000, with nearly 700 additional received by letter, making the grand total over 1,000 greater than for the previous year.

A "Get-Together Campaign" was inaugurated early in the year, in which the effort was made to visit every individual church in the state. The plan was successfully carried out and with good results. The expenses of the campaign were met in full by the offerings received at the meetings held.

Nebraska is one of the first states to be canvassed as a state in the interests of the Annuity Fund. The churches and individuals responded generously in most cases, Dr. Hayes being able to report at the annual meeting of the Conference in October about $17,000 in cash and pledges, with a number of churches yet to visit.

A vigorous campaign for a "dry" Nebraska has placed the state in the

"dry" column with such a decided majority that no one has any doubt what the people mean.

The home missionary interests of the state have been well cared for the past year. As all know, Nebraska is a state of small churches. Of the 170 enrolled in the state only seventeen have a membership of over 200, and only five a membership of over 400. But 109 of the number are self-supporting, and only thirty-three have been aided. Some fifteen or twenty more would need aid if pastors could be found for them. One hundred and eleven churches brought up their full home missionary apportionment the past year. We closed the fiscal year September 30th, with all debts paid and the best record of receipts which the state has made thus far. The point of interest about this is that it all comes from the regular apportionments and not from special gifts solicited to meet a deficit. This we count a decided and permanent gain.

The annual meeting of the Conference held in October was one of the largest in attendance and best in spirit and general interest held for many years. The Tercentenary objectives were strongly emphasized, and, in fact, the whole program was built up around the ideas involved in that movement.

A number of new and costly houses of worship have been dedicated the past year, notably that of Plymouth Church, Lincoln. The buildings at Beatrice, at Grand Island, and at Salem (German) Lincoln, have also been dedicated. Several churches, less expensive, have been completed during the year.

A new industry in the alkali resources of the state has sprung up during the past few years and the war in Europe has given it a tremendous impetus in recent months. Nebraska now leads the world in the production of potash, and nearly $1,000,000 have been invested in developing the several plants now in operation. This has caused several stations along the railroad in the vicinity of these industries, until recently regarded as being unimportant, suddenly to develop into good-sized towns with hundreds of men, some with families and some without, flocking into these newly-established centers. This is one of the new and interesting problems we have to meet in the immediate future, and creates an imperative demand for men and means with which to take up and carry forward religious work at these points with as little delay as possible.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Judged by the standard of money received and expended this has been a poor year for the Granite State. Income from the quick (and some are quicker than others) is slightly in excess of last year. Income from the long dead did not fail, owing to a sound investment policy. But income from the recently translated has been $3,000 short in each of the last two years.

A balance of that amount brought over from 1916 kept the Society afloat for the year ending March 31. But when April Fool's Day dawned $95 was the total cash in the treasury and there was no more in sight. But as the Almighty is able to make the wrath of man to punish him, so does He sometimes make the poverty of man a means of grace.

Not only has it brought needed discipline to executive officers, but it has been of even greater value to the dependent churches. The secretary has given rather more attention to the business side of the work, with the result that four

churches which have been on our list for years, and have settled back comfortably to the enjoyment of the vested rights, have been brought to self-support, and a dozen others have done the work with smaller grants. One field has been given the choice of yoking with a stronger neighbor or of going hungry. They are still begging hard and feeling terribly abused, but in the end they will accept the counsel of the Society.

In addition, two other churches, until now self-supporting, have applied for aid. Aid has been granted, but not the financial kind. Both have lifted their salary $200, and are securing it on the field.

No field has been abandoned, and grants have been made to three churches never, or not recently, on the list, while two summer fields have been permanently occupied. Salaries have been increased in some cases, and that $95 is still in the treasury.

The field force has been unusually stable. There have been some exchanges, but we have lost only three men from the state and only five have been imported. Four men have been ordained and four churches organized. Three of them are among the Finns in the Milford Mission, and have been brought along by John Lilijberg, whom his brethren call the steam roller or the man of thunder. He was a policeman, then a captain in the Salvation Army in his home land. There is a suspicion that he resorted to conscription in gathering these churches, but at any rate there they are—three Congregational churches of between twenty-five and thirty members each, and with the male element largely predominant.

The other church is in Errol, on the Maine border, on the edge of our Black Forest. For sixty years work has been done there intermittently, but no body of confession has ever been gathered. This year a student from Union Seminary, Smith by name, destined for the foreign field, was borrowed from the Maine Missionary Society for one-day-a-week visitations and evening service. At the end of the season he had gathered a little church of eight members, had aroused the community to a new sense of religious need, had formulated plans for permanent work, and had gone back to his studies, carrying with him the gratitude and good will of every one. Today that little church has reorganized its parish society, has bought, paid for, and furnished a new parsonage, and is joyfully awaiting the coming of a new minister, for Errol is to be the headquarters for an extended mission, including three stations in Maine and the whole lumber region about, in which one company has 1,500 men.

The other interesting piece of work of the year is at Durham, the seat of New Hampshire College, a splendid institution, growing steadily in numbers and influence and standards. Here, there are between seven and eight hundred students. Ours is the only church in the town. Being a state institution, religion is not stressed by the college. Our church, while a strong country church, meeting well its opportunity from the town, has never risen to its great opportunity created by the college. The termination of one pastorate was the occasion for reviewing the whole situation. Neighboring pastors, among them Dr. Thayer, advised putting in more money and securing a strong man for the field. The New Hampshire Society offered to help if the church would also do more. As a result, the church has raised $300, and a strong man is settled as pastor at this strategic point. The missionary grant was raised outside of our regular budget by personal solicitation and has already been secured.

NEW YORK.

The Empire State contains one-tenth of the population of the United States and one-twelfth of the membership of our Congregational churches. Last year it gave one-eighth of our entire apportionment and added one-twelfth of our total increase in church membership.

With five-sevenths of its population living in cities, its problems are pre-eminently metropolitan. The City of New York carries on its electric roads every day more people than all the railroads in the United States, and its tax valuation exceeds that of all states and territories west of the Mississippi River.

Congregationalism is practically a new thing in New York. Under the plan of union we contributed four hundred and fifty Congregational churches to the Presbyterian denomination. We can say of our early home missionary work what was once said of our Church Building Society—that their glasses were so focused they could not see a Congregational church or opportunity east of the Great Lakes. Connecticut sent her missionaries to the Western Reserve and beyond. The national Society sent its Illinois Band and its Iowa Band, its Kansas and its Dakota Bands, but the Empire State attracted practically no attention as a field for denominational development.

We must remember, therefore, that Congregational home missions are a comparatively new thing in New York, being antedated by our work in all the states and most of the territories from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Coast. Today we have 300 Congregational churches. Our missionaries are working in English, Welsh, German, Armenian, Polish, Danish, Swedish, Finnish, Norwegian, Italian, and colored churches.

I have heard it said that in one of our states there is not a single opportunity to start another English-speaking Congregational church, but opportunity and appeal meet our Conference at every turn.

The four hundred and fifty churches which we contributed to the Presbyterians were mostly city churches. Today they are downtown churches, and are dying. The opportunities for new work in rapidly-growing residential sections of our new suburbs are almost beyond conception. Could we put Congregational churches into our state in the same proportion to the population as we have put them into Vermont, we would have to establish two thousand nine hundred and ninety-two new churches in New York City, and five thousand nine hundred and eighty-four in the state.

Last year our national Society spent, and wisely spent, $125,000 in missionary grants on ten million people west of the Mississippi River. For another ten million in New York State, just as needy and proportionately no better churched, we had $25,000.

Could the Church Building Society give us $30,000 a year, and our missionary department contribute an equal amount, in five years we could re-establish much that we lost fifty years ago, and make our state the leading Congregational state of the nation.

To illustrate. The expenditure by our New York Church Extension Society of $128,000 has given us twenty-two strong, and with five exceptions, self-supporting churches, whose property valuations are over a million, and whose benevolences since they were first aided has exceeded $11,451.84. We could du-

plicate this showing in our city with another $100,000, and we could duplicate it a second time in our state cities if we had the means to do it.

The year has been the most important in the history of our Society, our contributions from churches and individuals being twenty-five per cent larger than four years ago. The ability to secure an Assistant Superintendent who shall give his entire time to the state and rural work is the culmination of a ten-years' effort.

The adoption of the big brother plan, by which several of our strong city churches have taken the pastors of rural churches to be their special missionaries, is awakening a new interest in the maintenance of the religious consciousness in our rural communities, and is also developing a fellowship which looms large in the future of our denominational life.

Our immigration problem is illustrated by a statement made by Commissioner Watchorn just before he left Ellis Island: of the last million immigrants passing through the Island, fourteen thousand went South, forty-seven thousand went west of the Mississippi, and four hundred and ninety thousand remained in the city and state of New York.

While other states may present needs equal to ours, I do not believe that there is within our nation's boundaries the opportunity to establish, at less expense, and within so short a time, a group of churches that will bring more strength to the denomination, prestige to our national Congregationalism, and effective support to our church of the future than we have in New York today

NORTH DAKOTA.

From a material point of view the past year has not been so prosperous as the preceding one. Early in the season the crops gave promise of most abundant returns, but just at the critical time great heat and much rain brought blight and rust which occasioned perhaps the most serious failure in the history of the state. A winter of unusual length and severity added greatly to the burden. In spite of these conditions, however, the people have been hopeful and courageous. These unfortunate circumstances have been really a blessing in disguise. From them the people will learn better methods of farming and a spirit of industry and frugality.

In spiritual matters it has been a good year, none better in the history of the work. The churches have been kept open, the pastors have been paid, and in a number of cases the salaries have been raised. The benevolences have been quite as good as in any previous year, and quite as many members have been added to the churches on confession of faith. Somehow, I think that sometimes when there is less of material prosperity the opportunity is better for the highest spiritual returns.

Some Special Features of Work.

A growing interest in the Sunday-schools. There has been great improvement along this line during several years past and perhaps this has not been more marked than in the year just closed. The schools are much better graded than ever before, teachers' training classes are being established as never before, and the children are receiving more concrete instruction regarding the different church benevolences than has previously been the case.

We are recruiting the church from the Sunday-school. Our pastors are coming to realize the importance of this movement. Systematic efforts are being made to gather the young into the church. There are very few pastors who, at some time during the year, do not have a class of young people to take into the church, particularly at Easter.

There is a better spirit of coöperation with sister denominations. It means a very great deal that in seventy-five per cent of our fields we have all the English-speaking and Protestant work to ourselves. It is a significant fact that there is but one denomination that divides our smaller fields with us.

The Every-Member Canvass is helping our work very materially. Scarcely any of our better churches but is making that a special feature of the program each year. The greatly increased number of givers has placed the church on a more substantial basis in each case where it has been undertaken.

We have been able to so adjust our work that but little missionary money is expended in the older parts of the state. In a few cases we are obliged to help churches that have been helped for a number of years, but these instances are comparatively rare. At three points we have federated with another denomination, and are thus able to save missionary money.

No denomination has the opportunity that we have for reaching the young people in our various state institutions. We have churches located near every state school, except the Manual Training School at Ellendale. A new Normal School at Dickinson will give us further responsibility in that respect. We hope to build a $40,000 house of worship at Dickinson in the near future, and at Minot plans have been laid to go ahead with a substantial building.

Our gifts to the Home Missionary Society have been materially increased, and we are contributing more to all our benevolent agencies than was the case a few years ago. We were also able to pay better salaries to our pastors.

One of the most interesting results secured the past year was in a country district where the pastor did the work himself, holding a tent meeting and gathering a goodly number into the Kingdom. We hope for several such outpourings before long.

We are planning for the best year in our history this coming season. With our churches well supplied, with a splendid spirit of unity, and a desire to do team work the outlook for the future is full of encouragement.

OHIO.

The year 1916 was one of growth and strengthening of the work in Ohio. Thirty-three churches were aided the whole or a part of the time. Thirty-two missionaries, giving a service of two hundred and seventy-five and a half months, were commissioned. The total membership of the aided churches was four thousand and sixty-six, and the additions to membership were five hundred.

Four foreign-speaking churches were among those aided. The Finnish church in Ashtabula has a membership of fifty-four. Mr. Lehtinen, the pastor, conducts regular services at Conneaut, Ohio, and Erie, Pennsylvania. He visits Cleveland frequently for a service among the one thousand Finnish people who are almost without religious opportunities in that city. Bethel, Cleveland, is a Dano-

Norwegian church, struggling successfully with a heavy debt, and extending its ministries throughout the entire city. Cyril, Emmanuel, and Mizpah, Cleveland, are Bohemian churches. Mizpah is self-supporting, except that the salary of a church visitor is paid from the home missionary treasury. Birmingham Church, Toledo, is located in an almost entirely foreign-speaking community which has a mixed population. It is doing a fine work, although its services are held in the English language.

Among the aided churches three have completed fine and well-equipped buildings. Nottingham, Cleveland, has a beautiful colonial structure, costing a little over $25,000, and said to be one of the finest pieces of church architecture in Cleveland. Lakewood, in Greater Cleveland, has completed the auditorium unit of its plan at an expense of about $60,000, and Canton, First, has completed its building, which cost about $80,000. This structure is fully equipped for every sort of modern church work. The auditorium will seat 1,500 people. Its unique feature is a great roof garden. All these new churches have an adequate social equipment, all have gymnasiums, and two are supplied with bowling alleys.

The following churches have come to self-support: Glenville, Cleveland; Lakewood in Greater Cleveland; Canton, First, and Steubenville, which, because of change in location and the consequent dropping of a good many of the old members, required help for two or three years.

Columbus has reorganized its City Missionary Society and has come into the same relation with the state work as Cleveland and Toledo, namely, that of an unaided church. This plan seems as nearly ideal as any that could be devised, making the entire state work a unit.

Financially the year has been the best in home missionary history. The deficit of $600 from 1915 was cleared away and all bills paid. From all sources $17,526 was received, $600 more than in any previous year.

The churches of Ohio have accepted enthusiastically the Tercentenary Program. The number of accessions to the churches has not come up to the needed fifteen per cent annual increase, but the churches are seriously undertaking the great evangelistic program. A majority of the churches have undertaken, or will undertake, the Every-Member Canvass, and most of them are studying the history of Congregationalism.

Each year the organization in Ohio becomes stronger, and the work is being established on a firmer basis as well as enlarged. The cities, Cleveland, Toledo, and Columbus are doing strong and aggressive work. Cincinnati is holding her own, and we hope to be able to readjust the work in that city so that, while it may never be large, it may be strong.

The salaries paid the pastors of the aided churches have constantly increased, and our policy has been to decrease the number of churches aided and to increase the efficiency in leadership, much to the advantage of the work.

OREGON AND SOUTHERN IDAHO.

The past year in Oregon Congregationalism has been full of encouragement, notwithstanding the general financial depression, due in part to the closing of the world's markets to our principal industry—lumbering. What this means to

our churches will be readily seen when we remember that more than fifty per cent of the people of Oregon who are employed work at the lumber industry. The recent experience of the church at Rainier is a striking example. The largest lumber mill in the district was destroyed by fire recently, and will not be rebuilt until there is an improvement in financial conditions. As a result, several of our best Congregational families must move from the community, and the church is asking for aid from The Congregational Home Missionary Society, to help them in the emergency.

Many of the problems which caused serious concern at the beginning of the year have been successfully solved. Ashland, overwhelmed with paving assessments, thought for a time it would be necessary to close the church. A new pastor has taken the leadership, however, and some progress is being made. Beaverton appeared to be in a condition of dormancy, but is now rejoicing in a full-time pastor and a fine new modern parsonage. The project for a new church building at Corvallis, where the Oregon Agricultural College is located, has made great progress, and we hope to see a new house of worship during the coming spring. Scappoose has a new building, and our forces there are rallying for future service. Sherwood threatened to leave the Congregational family, but has now united with the Oswego church in calling a pastor. St. John's Church, Portland, which was closed for some years, has been revived, and is making progress. Sheridan, for a long time pastorless, is now supplied. The Hillsboro church has been in a critical condition for some time, but we hope that a pastor will soon be called to this field. The Tualatin church, which has been closed for some time, was destroyed by fire within recent months. It is proposed to rebuild in a better location, and the work is showing evidences of new life.

The first year's work of the present Superintendent has had for its purpose the gathering together of the Congregational forces of the state, the opening of closed churches, and the strengthening of work already undertaken. We have, at the present time, thirty-six English-speaking home missionary churches in Oregon. They are supplied by twenty-four home missionary pastors. There are seven self-supporting churches, making a total of forty-three.

The missionary possibilities are indicated by the fact that two-thirds of the territory is unoccupied and undeveloped. By far the greater part of the population is west of the Cascades. To the east of the Cascades are the wide, sweeping, arid plains which will some day be reclaimed by irrigation. The state of Oregon is larger than the combined area of the states of Illinois and Indiana, with their population of nine millions, while that of Oregon is only eight hundred thousand. Surely it is a state in the making! But slowly and steadily the interior is being opened up by settler and railroad. The people believe in the future of the state, and likewise believe in the increasing power of the Kingdom of God within her borders.

Southern Idaho.

The past year has been a difficult one for this section. Our churches are dependent almost entirely upon agriculture, and, excepting a few scattered dry-farming districts, there is no cultivation of the soil possible without irrigation.

In some cases the experimental stage in the development of irrigation projects has been safely passed, but very generally the difficulties incidental to the successful establishment of an irrigated farm home must still be endured. Southern Idaho will be for many years to come the land of the pioneer, and will therefore present intricate missionary problems. Isolation from friends and congenial surroundings, an appalling absence of everything which we have come to feel is necessary to a comfortable environment, working among people who are struggling to escape the clutches of poverty and straining every nerve to begin a home in the desert, make the lot of the home missionary unattractive and call for the highest type of Christian heroism. It is a trying field for the Superintendent. An apparently promising missionary work suddenly languishes and dies, as dry-farming crop failure succeeds crop failure, until the homesteader's money and faith are gone, and he must leave to find new opportunities.

In the Raft River Valley we have several preaching stations and Sunday-school points which are in evidence if the crop is good, but apparently die under adverse conditions. However, some day people who are better equipped to meet conditions will come in, and our work will succeed.

Our efforts are bearing fruit. Slowly but surely some of the churches of the sage brush plains are coming into a place of power. Such are the churches in the Grand View Valley and the group in the Bruneau Valley. During the past year these churches have been unable to purchase any property, but recently each secured a church site and is planning to build a parsonage.

Wright Church, near Boise, has struggled through a difficult financial situation in connection with the new building. The congregation is rejoicing in the payment of all the debts and the leadership of a pastor who gives them full service.

We have thirty-three English-speaking home missionary churches in Southern Idaho, supplied by thirteen home missionary pastors. There are five self-supporting churches, making a total of thirty-eight churches and preaching stations.

RHODE ISLAND.

The seventeen directors of the incorporated Conference, men of strong ability and business standing, have endeavored, in regular monthly meetings, to consider broadly the needs of the churches of the state. Counsel is frequently sought for self-supporting churches, as when a committee was granted to give comfort to the Plymouth Church, Providence, in raising funds to complete its noble building, or when it considered at length, and finally received, the property of the disbanded Pilgrim Church in the same city.

Its state missions have been somewhat hampered in the hard times by a falling off of funds from the churches. It has encouraged the gradual lessening of the grants to the aided churches, and so, in the next three years, a coming to self-support. Hopeful new work has asked assistance. The Woman's Home Missionary Association has helped three interests to the extent of $620. Including this the grants to fourteen interests and to the state missionary has totaled $4,355. In addition twenty per cent was sent to The Congregational Home Missionary Society at New York.

The state missionary acted for months as a supply at the Academy Avenue Church, Providence, and the building received needed repairs. At length a settled pastor has taken up this work with great hopefulness. The mission at Bliss Four Corners, Tiverton, after fifteen years of aid, and a chapel built in a needed country field, has been organized into a thrifty little church of young people under faithful pastoral care. The work in Rhode Island is rendered difficult by a foreign, shifting population, ninety per cent, in cities and summer resorts. But our large churches are well organized and have a desire to help needy fields.

SLAVIC DEPARTMENT.

Sixteen Slavic churches, nine missions, and a missionary at Ellis Island, New York City, are counted as belonging to our Slavic work. According to the Year-Book figures the membership of the churches is 1,098, or an average of sixty-eight per church. The Sunday-schools have a membership of 1,649, or 109 per school. Additions to membership for the year were 103, or six per church. The value of church property is $138,000. The money raised for current expenses by the churches was $17,100, or about $1,000 for each church; for benevolences $1,855, $111 per church.

In Virginia the incoming of new Slavic settlers continues. The land in Prince George County is pretty well taken, and values are high, so the settlers are going south into Sussex County. To provide for them our church at Begonia has erected a second house of worship in Disputanta, on the Norfolk and Western Railroad. This building was dedicated in December, and the cost was met, except the amount of loan and grant by the Church Building Society. Thirty miles lie between the two extremes of this parish, the pastor holding services at three points—Begonia, Disputanta, and Bohemia, and making occasional excursions southward toward Emporia.

In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the church at Woods Run is improving in system of work. Midweek Bible expositions and occasional stereopticon talks, added to the regular services, increase the interest. In warm weather many are touched by the street meetings. Picture leaflets, with a typewritten message on the back, prepared by the pastor, are distributed among the people. Improvements, costing over $600, have been made in the property.

The old Slovak church at Braddock, Pennsylvania, has not gained in membership, but it has gained spiritually and in more harmonious activity on the part of its congregation. One of the members, working in the Carnegie steel plant, gathers his fellow workmen together at noon, and holds a Bible study class.

At Duquesne, Pennsylvania, the Slovak church holds its own in spite of removals. The little church building is too small. A larger building, with provision for some institutional features, would greatly increase the influence of this fine group of Slovak Congregationalists, who are striving here, and at McKeesport, to bring a vital Gospel to their people.

At Stockdale, Charleroi, and Monessen, Pennsylvania, are three preaching places cared for by one Slovak pastor. We have only one building, in Stockdale, which was the original field of work. Only two families remain here, and

the property was to be sold. However, the Steel Corporation has purchased land here, and since a steel plant is apparently going up, it has been thought best to hold the property for a possible need by an increased Slavic population. The principal work now is in Charleroi, where the congregation is planning to build. Our work here is so appreciated by Christians of other denominations that they are contributing to the support of a trained woman missionary to assist our pastor.

Our Bohemian church at Vining, Iowa, is the only one in town. It has competition from a Bohemian "sokul" or society. The pastor reports that out of twenty inhabitants in the town, sixty were present at the Easter services, and of the twenty-two children, seventeen are in our Sunday-school. The pastor's religious ministrations are in demand both in the town and the surrounding country, by Protestants and Catholics alike. He also serves the church at Luzerne, and holds occasional services at several other points.

In South Dakota, Mr. Kocerha continues to preach among the Bohemians, widely scattered in Hyde and Hand counties. He has not yet organized a church, but fourteen persons are ready to become charter members when the time comes to organize. He has reached out to two other communities, largely Scandinavian, where he is preaching acceptably in English. He finds the best opportunity to get the Slavic people together is at funerals. They come en masse, and he makes good use of such opportunities. A Bohemian whom he met at a funeral told him he had not heard a sermon for thirty years.

The Bohemian church at St. Paul, Minnesota, holds together well, in spite of the attempted break by the introduction of a Methodist Slavic work in the same parish. Some who had left are coming back, and the pastor feels encouraged by the loyalty of the people to the work.

Our Slovak church at Holdingford, Minnesota, is gaining in strength and numbers. The people have voluntarily increased their contribution to the pastor's salary. He is not only serving Slavic parishioners, but has revived a Swedish church some miles away, which was practically dead until he took hold. At these services Slavs and Swedes mingle in a pleasant fraternal spirit.

I am not reporting on the Slavic work in Cleveland, Ohio, Chicago, Illinois, St. Louis, Missouri, Silver Lake, Minnesota, Detroit, Michigan, and Ellis Island, as it does not come under my immediate oversight. On the whole, although our Slavic work is slow in securing results that can be tabulated in statistical form, there is faithful and important work being done for the Kingdom all along the line.

SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Home missionary work in the South Central District has maintained its customary standard of efficiency. In certain details, such as keeping churches supplied with pastors, and achievements in particular fields, it has risen to reasonable success. About forty missionaries served some sixty-seven churches, reporting over 380 accessions. The total membership is about 3,000, and the Sunday-school enrollment 4,000. A district per cent of accessions to membership of 14.5 is reported, while two states, taken separately, made a percentage of 18.7 each. Two new churches have been organized, one in Bellaire, Texas, and one in Elton, Louisiana.

I desire to emphasize the growing evidence of the importance and promise of this district as a home mission field. The growth of population is one evidence. Since the census of 1910 Oklahoma City has advanced from 64,000 to 80,000. Incidentally our churches there are making good. Pilgrim Church has increased its property holdings by $25,000, and is entirely free from debt, having added to its equipment a fine community or parish house in a needy missionary field in the city.

Dallas, Texas, has grown from 92,000 to 131,000. Our two home mission churches have maintained the Tercentenary percentage of growth, and made their best record in the year 1916.

Port Arthur, Texas, has increased from 7,700 people to 17,000. This church has called one of our ablest Oklahoma pastors. He began work on January 1, just as new city developments put emphasis upon the fact that we have one of the best locations in the place for a growing church.

Increase of wealth does not mean success along home mission lines, but it is a basis of calculation for Christian opportunity and obligation. The year 1916 has been a great year. This empire of the Central South is possessed of resources and attractions that insure wonderful development, uplift, and upbuilding in the coming days. It is such an opportunity as rarely presents itself to any people.

I want to emphasize an item or two of typical missionary achievement:

Houston, Texas. Last April we had a downtown lot, with a country crossroads meeting house for equipment, a property worth about $25,000. The location involved a program of impossible competition with strongly-established and wealthy congregations in the city center. We had one of the ablest, most versatile, and determined men in the denomination as pastor. The team work between the city, state, and national home missionary forces was splendid and effective. The result was that on January 1, 1917, we had the old lot mortgaged to the extent of $8,000 at seven per cent, a superlative manse meeting house, on a $2,000 lot, with pastor's living rooms upstairs and first-floor facilities for the beginning of a Sunday-school and church. This parsonage property is worth nearly $10,000, and is practically paid for and unencumbered. We also have the adjoining lots for a future church, and they are worth $6,000. A payment of $1,000 has been made, leaving five annual payments of $1,000 each to be met, with interest at seven per cent. We have an ideal location in the heart of the largest and finest residential section of the city, and there is renewed courage and interest among the members.

The total value of our property holdings has been increased approximately $2,000 in the process, and with the spirit and pluck of our pastor, Dr. Harrison, there is a fine fighting chance to build up the spiritual side of our Houston work. If there is among us, as Congregationalists, the spirit of coöperation in the romantic and statesmanlike fight for victory in a strategic center of power, I know nothing in the United States that offers a better opportunity than Houston, Texas. If, somehow, payment can be made for these church lots, or of even the $1,000 due next June, we shall hope to see a work in that city which will abundantly justify this venture of faith. Dr. Harrison has preached in the suburb of Bellaire, and organized a church of fifty members, again proving

our Congregational adaptation to the needs of a community of various credal and sectional elements. We are not yet out of the danger zone in our Houston enterprise, and we still need faithful denominational team work. But so far, a strong record of achievement has been made.

The church at Elton, Louisiana, was organized in December, under the efficient leadership of Dr. Murphy. Intelligent and capable elements of the community have been brought together in its membership, which numbers about thirty. Located only nine miles from our Kinder church, with this splendid beginning, if an efficient pastor can be secured, there is every promise for a useful community church that can render service never before realized and which will be of untold value in the community.

These instances must be taken as types. The village and rural churches afford material for stories of splendid service. But let me say that the schedule for the South Central District represents actual work, urgent needs, and that the whole situation demands more oversight and field work. The hour has struck when one or more general missionaries are absolutely necessary, if we are to meet the demands of an increasing population and the needs of this rapidly-developing and important district.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

South Dakota is a state 200 by 400 miles, of potential agricultural and stock-raising resources, which as yet have not been developed, but which are being progressively discovered. The state has not been troubled with booms, but neither has it had serious setbacks in the last twenty years. The portion of South Dakota east of the Missouri River is more than twenty years ahead of the western half. In such a country pioneers have a few years of financial struggle, but when once established, they become prosperous, and church organizations move steadily forward into strength.

A Decade of Development and Progress.

From 1905 to 1915 two churches, with two hundred or more members, increased to six; six churches, with 150 members and over, increased to eleven; seventeen, with 100 or more, increased to twenty-four; forty-two, with fifty and over, increased to sixty-nine. The number of churches increased from 164 to 226, and the total membership from over 7,000 to more than 10,000. Home expenses have grown from $103,359 to $140,446, and benevolences from $10,185 to $24,212, an increase of 138 per cent.

The Present Task.

Our home missionary work today lies largely west and south of the Missouri River. This part of our state has resources which have been sufficiently tested to assure a future. Large districts are as yet thinly populated, but settlers are steadily coming in. This fall, at the land office in Belle Fourche, 200 registered filings in one day, and for several days over 100 registered at the land office in Rapid City, and there are several land offices in our state.

New houses and barns are taking the place of shacks and of sod and thatched roof barns. Shipments of grain and stock are on the increase. Land values have doubled in many parts in three years.

Spiritual and Financial Problems.

This work at present calls for large missionary support. But we seek to give Gospel privileges to the large rural districts of scattered population at a minimum cost. Most of our missionaries are caring for large districts (some of them for one or two counties each), and for the most part each one is caring for some strategic center of county influence in districts where, without them, the country would be without the Gospel.

Throughout the state we are seeking to give up entirely any overchurched work where we can do so without loss to the denomination or with a gain to match, and we seek to strongly man all worth-while work, believing it to be good economy and essential to efficiency. The Every-Member Canvass is solving many financial problems. Better Sunday-school methods are being adopted under the lead of our most progressive pastors. A new era of church building is moving steadily forward in our older churches and larger cities, and better parsonages are being provided.

Our present task is to strengthen the work we already have, rather than to reach out to take in new missionary fields. We are seeking to do more intensive work and to adopt efficiency programs. If the present work, with its large outreach, can be sustained and developed as the country develops, it will repay the denomination for its investment of life and money, and will do much to shape the destinies of a new commonwealth.

SOUTHEAST DISTRICT (THE).

During the past year the Home Missionary Society directly helped one hundred and thirty-one churches, by paying a part of the pastor's salary. Through the work of the field men, all of the two hundred and twenty-seven Congregational churches in the eight Southeastern States were given some measure of help. The seventy-one pastors and six field men put in a total of seven hundred and fifty-one months of service. The year has been one of growth and blessing. More church buildings and more parsonages have been completed than in any other year in the history of the work.

At present practically all of our churches have pastors, and there is a fine spirit of enthusiasm in the work. The meeting of the Southern Congregational Congress, in connection with the dedication of the fine new building which has been erected by Pilgrim Church in Chattanooga, Tennessee, marks the beginning of a new era in our Southern work. There has been steady growth in the past. A larger growth may be confidently expected in the next few years. There is a growing welcome for the church of the Pilgrim Fathers in the South. There is, on the part of many, a longing for democracy and breadth, the larger vision, and the emphasis upon essentials of Congregationalism at its best.

Through the 1916-17 home mission textbook, "The South Today," there is, in all parts of the country, a new interest in the South, as well as in America as a mission field.

Some Interesting Statistics.

Some figures taken from "The South Today" may serve as a basis for emphasizing our duty and our responsibility:

In the sixteen slave-holding states of the Old South there are thirty-two million people. Of these twenty millions are outside the membership of all churches. Of the twelve million church members, four millions are Negroes, leaving the white church members eight millions. There is evident need for Christian work to reach the many who are outside the churches. A more analytic study emphasizes the need of added effort.

The South is distinctively a rural section. According to the United States census seventy-nine per cent of the people live in the country. Dr. Moore says that ninety-five per cent of all the churches are "once-a-month" churches, that is, ninety-five per cent of the churches in the country meet twelve times a year. He also says that three-fourths of the children in the country are in no Sunday-school. Surely these facts present a Macedonian cry to the churches of America. While the call should go home in a special way to the stronger churches of the South, we of the Pilgrim faith cannot escape our responsibility. If, as has been so well said, "Congregationalism is not a sect for a section, but a program for a nation," then surely we must do our part toward solving the great rural church problem. Until quite recently, most of our Southern churches were rural churches. We cannot escape the responsibility for some part of this religious neglect in the rural districts of the South.

The cotton-mill village presents a distinct type of church life. There are in the South about one million cotton-mill employees. Taken with their families these will represent a population of four or five millions. For most of these cotton-mill villages there is the prevalent "once-a-month" type of church, which prepares men for heaven and is largely oblivious of the fact that they live on earth—that there are sanitary and other social needs. The cotton-mill village presents a Macedonian cry which should reach all the churches of America. Here, again, we have a distinct responsibility for a goodly number of these villages. There is also the added responsibility which comes from the fact that many of these mills are made possible by Northern capital.

The cities of the South present to us of the Pilgrim faith the loudest of the Macedonian calls of the South. It is true that there are fine churches, and that these churches of various denominations are doing a good work. It is also true that in practically all of the Southern cities there is a large, neglected class of people—those who love democracy and freedom, those who prefer a Twentieth Century statement of religious truth, rather than a dogmatic clinging to the statements of bygone centuries. The great work of the year has been in cities like Chattanooga and Memphis, Tennessee, Asheville and Salisbury, North Carolina. We have had splendid success in these places, and there is a call to extend the work to many other cities.

The tourist community in the South presents to us a problem which should have attention. Over a million tourists go to Florida alone, and large numbers to other Southern states during the year. Who are they? The old and the worn-out, the sick and the weary, the pleasure-seeker and the novelty-hunter—all kinds and classes, and all needing the saving Gospel of Jesus Christ. We have done good work in the tourist centers. We ought to do more and better work. We are, in a real sense, caring for our own.

The pioneer new community is found all over the South. The population of Florida is increasing more rapidly than that of any other state in the Union.

The same call that sent our missionaries West in the decades that are passed, should send them now to the new, rapidly-growing and rapidly-changing South.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT (THE).

Our work in the Southwest has passed through three periods. The first, beginning in 1880, might be called

The Period of Pioneer Work.

Conditions were then so hard and uninviting that nobody cared for the field. Consequently, The Congregational Home Missionary Society, true to the Pilgrim spirit, and actuated by real missionary zeal, took it. Churches were started in several towns, and a noble, disinterested work was done.

The Period of Piracy and Sectarian Rivalry.

This period began about 1890 and lasted almost to the present time, or until conditions in the Southwest had so improved that everybody wanted the field. Churches were organized beyond the ability of the population to sustain. Our work accordingly suffered, and for several years maintained a precarious existence, some churches decreasing in strength and membership, and in some cases ceasing to exist.

The Period of Progress and Hopeful Development.

We have now, I believe, entered upon a period of wonderful progress and development. Our towns are growing up to their institutions, and a successful, self-respecting life is possible for our churches. We have many difficulties to contend with. Sectarian rivalry is still intense. Populations are fickle and changing. Economic conditions are variable, a large proportion of the people are irresponsible and irresponsive with regard to religious things. Nevertheless, we have won through the hard, discouraging years. Better times have come, and still better times are ahead.

In the three years from the beginning of 1906 to the end of 1908, our churches suffered a loss of fifty-nine members. The latter date marked low ebb in Southwestern Congregationalism. Then the tide turned, and our churches have slowly but steadily advanced, gaining thirty-three per cent in the seven years ending December 31, 1915.

The Present Outlook.

The past year has been the best in our history. One new church has been organized; another, long suspended, has been revived. Extensive material improvements have been made, half of our churches having been engaged in these operations. To this advance material prosperity has contributed, but the main factor has been that our churches have been better manned than ever before.

The gain in membership has been far larger than at any previous time, being about twenty-five per cent. No great advance has been made in benevolent contributions, owing in part to the fact that so many churches have incurred large expenses for improvement of their property.

The Southwestern border has been discovered during the past year by a

considerable portion of the people of the United States. For some time Americans had been pretty lonesome down here. Consequently they were not really expecting a hundred thousand of their fellow citizens in khaki to appear among them suddenly. Among these soldiers were a considerable number of Congregationalists, whose character and conduct were such as to make us proud to claim them as co-religionists. Especially was this true at Nogales, where two regiments from Connecticut were stationed, with two faithful Congregational chaplains, Berg, of Hartford, and Petty, of New Haven. Dr. Petty pitched right in and helped us open up the Congregational church, which had been closed for some years by reason of sectarian pressure. This gives us three active churches on the line, thus filling the gaps between our work on this side and that of the American Board in Mexico.

SWEDISH DEPARTMENT.

Twenty-six Swedish churches were aided by the national Society during the year. Of these two are located in the state of Washington, namely, the churches at Hoquiam and Aberdeen. Rev. J. J. Huleen, who for eight years faithfully served as pastor at Aberdeen, has moved to Minnesota, and the pastor at Hoquiam also serves the Aberdeen church. However, a pastor will be called to this church as soon as possible. The church at Everett, which received aid for some years, has come to self-support.

The little organization in Portland is our only aided church in Oregon.

The largest number of Swedish churches are located in Minnesota, and ten of them are aided by the Home Missionary Society. Our General Missionary in the Northwest has organized a church at Danforth, nineteen miles from Sandstone, where there is a church which formerly received aid. It is our plan to unite these organizations under one pastor. The churches at Birchdale and Cannon Falls do not receive any aid at present, but our pastors at Rosewood and Lake City preach regularly to these congregations. The minister at Culdrum serves four outstations regularly. The new church at Happyland, beautifully located near Bear Creek, was dedicated last summer. The church at Wondel Brook has built a parsonage near the house of worship, and has now a fine property.

In Wisconsin five churches have been aided. The pastor at Clear Lake has taken up regular work at Clayton. The pastor at Glenwood City also preaches to the churches at New Richmond and Star Prairie. Our young pastor at Merrill, who was graduated from our seminary last June, has met with great success in his work. He is also serving an outstation. Another of our graduates, the young pastor at Siren, also serves the church at Wood Lake, which has two houses of worship. Both these men are American born and they preach in both Swedish and English.

We also have five churches in Pennsylvania, two of them, the largest of all our organizations, being located at Pittsburgh and Warren. They should soon become self-supporting. The churches at Warren and Titusville have taken in the largest number of new members. Our minister at Dubois has three outstations, and the student-pastor at Renovo serves two outlying points. This student went to Renovo last June, and has met with some success. He was asked

to remain after the summer vacation closed. He ought to return to our Christian Institute next fall, and the church should receive aid toward the support of a permanent pastor, for the work there seems to be most hopeful again.

There are three aided churches in New Jersey. Last summer one of our students served as pastor in Dover, with Morristown as an outstation, and when he returned to our school last fall, one of his classmates, a former Salvation Army captain, took his place, and has received many new members into his church. The minister of the Plainfield church preaches also at Perth Amboy, as was the custom several years ago, when the Perth Amboy church had no pastor. The little organization in the city of Paterson has had a pastor only a short time at the beginning of the year.

These twenty-six churches have nine hundred and nine members. Sixty-six members were received in fifteen churches, according to the reports of the pastors. This is about twice as many as the previous year.

The General Missionary in the Northwest, Rev. J. Albert Peterson, has tried to take up work in new places in order to organize churches, has preached to the pastorless churches, and has aided ministers in their work.

The churches and pastors in Minnesota and Wisconsin are organized in two Associations, which held a joint annual conference in Minneapolis last June. The meeting was well attended, helpful, and inspiring.

TEXAS—THE PANHANDLE.

The little group of churches in the part of western Texas known as the Panhandle has had a good year, the best in their history.

The fields have been fully manned, and with men who fit. Material improvements have been made on every field. I think every church has been painted. Some have been enlarged or otherwise improved. One church built a commodious basement, with kitchen, at a cost of nearly $2,000. They asked no help from the Building Society. The people are finding themselves religiously, and taking pride in the work.

Numerically there has been a gratifying growth. There has been a remarkable increase in the Sunday-schools and a substantial growth in the churches. Every church has an active, spiritual young people's society. These societies frequently conduct the Sunday evening services. One of the strongest features of this frontier work is the development of Christian character among the young people. Five young men went from these churches to Kingfisher College this year, a distance of four hundred miles, and four of them are preparing for the ministry. In my judgment this alone is worth more than we put into the work last year. And could you see these splendid, stalwart, unspoiled fellows from the plains, you would say, "Amen."

We may not meet the Tercentenary ideal in finances, but we shall more than make up for it in additions and life recruits.

We are building community churches. I mean Congregational churches which include the whole community and which meet its needs. These are a credit to us and an example to others. In three community centers we have the fields to ourselves.

As regards comity, we may be a little primitive, but this is our plan: Fill

the places occupied with so much efficient work that others will have not only no excuse but no chance to come in. At first we are sometimes condemned as selfish bigots, but if we are given time enough we are commended as community benefactors.

These community churches minister to a wide area, each reaching in a radius from ten to twenty-five miles. We, too, have installed the Ford system. We are not, however, making our appeal on the basis of square miles, but on actual needs, which are being well met.

These churches entertained the Texas State Conference last fall, and the Sunday-schools in this district have won the Texas State Efficiency Banner for three consecutive years.

UTAH.

The work has gone forward as usual, all the pulpits except Park City having been supplied with preaching services. Mr. Brainerd has continued at Ogden, developing the mission at Five Points into an earnest working church. Rev. Ludwig Thomsen, formerly Superintendent of Idaho, is doing work of the highest order at Provo, aside from teaching at Proctor Academy. A movement is on foot at Provo to unite the Methodist, Baptist, and Congregational churches. We have by far the strongest church of the three. It would seem, therefore, that we should not be the one to retire. Rev. George Downey continues to serve both the church and the school at Vernal, and we are most fortunate to secure the services of Rev. James E. Butler for the large circuit which includes Bountiful, Sandy, and Plymouth Church, Salt Lake City. The gift of an automobile is announced for this circuit. We have been unable to do anything for Park City, except through occasional supplies, and are undertaking no new work. A notable piece of missionary work has been done by a lady, Mrs. Rand, in the Kamas Valley. She has for years made her living by running a newspaper and a job press, for the sake of living in the Valley to carry on a Sunday-school and otherwise serve among the people whom she has learned to love. They not only thoroughly respect and admire her, but are inclined to follow the teachings she has been giving.

The following comparisons are suggestive: According to Bishop McConnell of the Methodist Church, the Presbyterians are spending nearly $30,000 in Utah and the Methodists $15,000. Our appropriation has been $1,500, which has been increased to $2,000 for the coming year.

VERMONT.

The yearly review brings out few salient features. The movement toward bringing into closer relationship some of our larger churches with a contiguous dependent organization, under a form of federation, has made progress. Its success gives promise of a solution of some of our difficulties. In one instance the associate pastor has been installed over a smaller church. Increase in salaries has been secured in some instances, showing a growing list of churches that have taken advantage of the "dollar-for-dollar" offer. But this increase has far from kept pace with the growing need in the rapidly-rising cost of living.

There have at times been indications that the urgent demand for qualified men for rural communities would secure for us our quota of recruits. But as yet this has proved little more than an unrealized ideal. The truth is constantly brought home that it is the personal equation that stresses most largely in any success in our work. In the matter of finance, much as money is required for the prosecution of our plans, it is not for want of funds that more and better men are not secured. The endowment of our churches increases apace, and the condition of our treasury warrants any expenditure that men who can give value received in fruitful work may require.

An Associate Secretary, Rev. Charles C. Merrill, has recently entered upon the duties of his office, having given one month in the closing of the year to his initiative. With his coming there is the promise of new life and fresh aggressiveness, especially as he is to be brought into closer official relations to the larger body of self-supporting churches. The much-abused term, "efficiency," has been brought to the fore; and in the closer bond of fellowship that our reorganization contemplates it may be expected that the modern ideal will be realized and the popular goal attained.

WASHINGTON.

For the Washington Congregational churches the past year has been one of quiet progress in the presence of somewhat unusual difficulties. The removal of Superintendent Scudder from the state after thirteen years of service, left us rather at sea. We gave him up to a larger service with unfeigned reluctance. Washington will hold his name high among her patriotic leaders for many a long day.

We are glad to say that in some notable matters the past year was a record one with us. Particularly is this true in the matter of evangelism and the addition of members to our churches on confession of faith. While the story is far from ideal, there has been a very real endeavor to win new recruits to the Kingdom of God. And the promise for the coming year is even more hopeful. The financial problem has been a very difficult one. For a while it looked as though we were to finish the fiscal year with a very serious deficit. And it was only by calling on some faithful and liberal givers at the last moment that a big debt was avoided. As it turned out, we were able to pay our way and also get rid of a debt accumulated during the two or three years preceding.

We consider ourselves fortunate in the coming to the field of our new Superintendent, Rev. Lucius O. Baird, D.D. This state presents a fine appeal to the ambition of a builder within the Kingdom of God. Development is going on at every hand, and the population is increasing rapidly. Dr. Baird has a splendid task before him, and we believe he is the man for the task. Congregationalism in Washington is rallying faithfully around him, and we are looking forward to years of great progress in the church life of the state.

WISCONSIN.

The plan of uniting church and Sunday-school missions under a district superintendent has had a year's trial. The state has been divided into three dis-

tricts, including three of the conventions of the state. A district superintendent has been appointed for each district, to administer church and Sunday-school missions and to handle such other denominational interests as may be committed to him. The men chosen for this important work are the Rev. Homer W. Carter, D.D., former home missionary secretary of the state; Rev. O. L. Robinson, the former Sunday-school secretary, and the Rev. F. N. Dexter, former home missionary assistant to Dr. Carter in north Wisconsin. Happily, these men know the state and its work, and under their wise leadership readjustment to new conditions has gone forward rapidly and smoothly. The general superintendent has oversight of the missionary and other denominational interests, coöperates with the field men, and carries out the general policies approved by the board of directors. The plan works well. A more intensive work is possible; wider coöperation of pastors and laymen is secured; overlapping of effort in many directions is avoided; church and Sunday-school missions are more closely related—in some things united.

Wisconsin has a frontier. In the twenty-eight counties in the northern part of the state there are ten million acres of undeveloped land, a territory of fifteen thousand square miles. This cheap, rich land, so near Chicago, is being discovered. Into northern Wisconsin thirty-five hundred families are moving each year. Of this incoming population three-fifths is native born. They are from the farms of near-by states and from the southern part of Wisconsin. This rapid development presents a problem and makes a strong challenge to our Wisconsin Congregational fellowship. The apportionment income for home missions is inadequate. To meet the emergency we are raising a special fund of three thousand dollars a year, for five years, to develop new churches in northern Wisconsin. The church at Sheboygan has generously adopted one of these important fields as its own, making the home missionary pastor its assistant, and giving, in addition to its apportionment, the sum of one thousand dollars a year.

The coöperation of the Milwaukee Congregational Union and the State Association in extension work in Milwaukee has led to the organization of the Sherman Boulevard church, which gives promise of becoming one of the leading churches of our denomination in Milwaukee. The first unit of a fifty-thousand-dollar building has been completed. A new type of work is stressed in the Hanover Street church, situated in a downtown district and surrounded by peoples of southern European nationalities. The plant is being used in a special effort to reach the children of these foreigners. The Rev. L. A. Convis, the pastor, has given special attention to this type of work.

In Madison the generous gift of $2,000 by the First Church to Plymouth, with the strong leadership of its pastor, the Rev. Henry Harris, made possible the dedication of a fine new house of worship in a community rapidly growing and depending entirely upon one church for its religious life.

During the year 1917 two churches were organized and thirty home missionaries were employed. Two hundred and seventy-two, including one hundred and ninety-seven on confession, were received into membership in our home missionary churches. There is a fine spirit of coöperation on the part of pastors and laymen in Wisconsin, and there is an earnest purpose to keep pace with the Tercentenary movement of the denomination in the growth of missionary and self-supporting churches.

WYOMING.

Wyoming is proving her right to a prominent place on the national map. Her wonderful deposits of oil have scarcely been tapped. Companies are being incorporated almost daily to search out her hidden wealth in oil and coal.

New towns are springing up in all parts of the state, and people are rushing in to take advantage of the recently enacted and generous land laws, or to secure a bonanza in oil.

Three beet sugar factories have been erected and three more are in process of erection.

In agriculture Wyoming outranks her live-stock industry, so that farming, both dry and by irrigation, is the state's most profitable income-producer.

Immigration has begun, and every train is bringing in people eager to secure a homestead or a share in her undeveloped wealth.

One result of this rapid development is shown in the increased demand for missionary work and for the establishment of churches, Sunday-schools, and missions.

The ministers are of necessity being overworked. The sixteen Congregational pastors who are laboring under the Home Missionary Society are caring for seventy-six churches and missions. This is too much, and something must be done to relieve the pressure, or the men will break down under it.

The shortage in the pastoral working force has necessitated the Superintendent's undertaking an unusually large amount of pastoral work during the year, having covered over 40,000 miles. This was done in order to supply the outlying communities with occasional Sabbath services. This mileage was largely increased by the field work the pastors willingly undertook at his request.

One church and seven new missions have been established during the year. One church building has been erected, and a new parsonage is well under way.

There is no field more promising for missionary activity or investment than Wyoming offers today, and there is no work more important or far-reaching in results than that of laying Christian foundations for a new and growing state.

The state executive board, after a long and careful survey of the field, unanimously decided that it would require not less than $9,500 to carry on the work already undertaken and provide for an adequate ministry. They ask this amount from the Home Missionary Society.

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY SECTIONS.

The following Table gives the number of missionaries, together with those engaged in superintending the work, each year of the Society's operations, under the geographical divisions of *Eastern*, *Middle*, *Southern*, and *Western* States, and also Canada.

Society's Year beginning 1826	New England States	Middle States	Southern and Southwestern States	Western States and Territories	Canada	Total
1—'26–'27	1	129	5	33	1	169
2—'27–'28	5	130	9	56	..	201
3—'28–'29	72	127	23	80	2	304
4—'29–'30	107	147	13	122	3	392
5—'30–'31	144	160	12	145	2	463
6—'31–'32	163	169	10	166	1	509
7—'32–'33	239	170	9	185	3	606
8—'33–'34	287	201	13	169	6	676
9—'34–'35	289	216	18	187	9	719
10—'35–'36	319	219	11	191	15	755
11—'36–'37	331	227	11	195	22	786
12—'37–'38	288	198	8	166	24	684
13—'38–'39	284	198	9	160	14	665
14—'39–'40	290	205	6	167	12	680
15—'40–'41	292	215	5	169	9	690
16—'41–'42	305	249	5	222	10	791
17—'42–'43	288	253	7	291	9	848
18—'43–'44	268	257	10	365	7	907
19—'44–'45	285	249	6	397	6	943
20—'45–'46	274	271	9	417	..	971
21—'46–'47	275	254	10	433	..	972
22—'47–'48	295	237	18	456	..	1,006
23—'48–'49	302	239	15	463	..	1,019
24—'49–'50	301	228	15	488	..	1,032
25—'50–'51	311	224	15	515	..	1,065
26—'51–'52	305	213	14	533	..	1,065
27—'52–'53	313	215	12	547	..	1,087
28—'53–'54	292	214	11	530	..	1,047
29—'54–'55	278	207	10	537	..	1,032
30—'55–'56	276	198	8	504	..	986
31—'56–'57	271	191	6	506	..	974
32—'57–'58	291	197	3	521	..	1,012
33—'58–'59	319	201	..	534	..	1,054
34—'59–'60	327	199	..	581	..	1,107
35—'60–'61	308	181	..	573	..	1,062
36—'61–'62	295	87	..	481	..	863
37—'62–'63	281	48	..	405	..	734
38—'63–'64	289	44	..	423	..	756
39—'64–'65	293	58	..	451	..	802
40—'65–'66	283	64	4	467	..	818
41—'66–'67	284	66	5	491	..	846
42—'67–'68	307	73	7	521	..	908
43—'68–'69	327	73	8	564	..	972
44—'69–'70	311	71	6	556	..	944
45—'70–'71	296	69	5	570	..	940
46—'71–'72	308	62	3	588	..	961
47—'72–'73	312	49	3	587	..	951
48—'73–'74	310	58	7	594	..	969
49—'74–'75	292	67	7	586	..	952
50—'75–'76	304	72	8	595	..	979
51—'76–'77	303	70	6	617	..	996
52—'77–'78	316	70	6	604	..	996
53—'78–'79	312	57	10	567	..	946
54—'79–'80	327	57	9	622	..	1,015
55—'80–'81	321	62	9	640	..	1,032
56—'81–'82	328	56	17	669	..	1,070
57—'82–'83	326	68	61	695	..	1,150
58—'83–'84	334	77	63	868	..	1,342
59—'84–'85	349	93	123	882	..	1,447
60—'85–'86	368	99	134	868	..	1,469
61—'86–'87	375	103	143	950	..	1,571
62—'87–'88	387	110	144	979	..	1,620
63—'88–'89	414	109	127	1,109	..	1,759
64—'89–'90	441	121	150	1,167	..	1,879
65—'90–'91	446	141	186	1,193	..	1,966
66—'91–'92	437	151	196	1,202	..	1,986
67—'92–'93	437	153	203	1,209	..	2,002
68—'93–'94	458	167	230	1,174	..	2,029
69—'94–'95	484	154	220	1,167	..	2,025
70—'95–'96	456	151	229	1,227	..	2,063

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY SECTIONS—Continued.

The following Table gives the number of missionaries, together with those engaged in superintending the work, each year of the Society's operations, under the geographical divisions of *Eastern, Middle, Southern,* and *Western* States, and also Canada.

Society's Year beginning 1826	New England States	Middle States	Southern and Southwestern States	Western States and Territories	Canada	Total
71—'96-'97	454	139	234	1,226	..	2,053
72—'97-'98	458	119	210	1,094	..	1,881
73—'98-'99	466	119	199	1,064	..	1,848
74—'99-1900	412	121	191	1,063	..	1,787
75—1900-'01	438	147	209	1,092	..	1,886
76—1901-'02	444	116	207	1,101	..	1,868
77—1902-'03	454	122	214	1,117	..	1,907
78—1903-'04	469	130	220	1,118	..	1,937
79—1904-'05	453	124	187	1,032	..	1,796
80—1905-'06	443	124	159	934	..	1,660
81—1906-'07	450	116	157	862	..	1,585
82—1907-'08	454	132	155	951	..	1,692
83—1908-'09	451	116	162	923	..	1,652
84—1909-'10	476	118	148	935	..	1,667
85—1910-'11	465	122	152	953	..	1,692
86—1911-'12	460	122	157	1,039	..	1,778
87—1912-'13	471	129	149	1,021	..	1,770
88—1913-'14	449	128	155	1,056	..	1,741
89—1914-'15	448	134	120	1,033	..	1,735
90—1915-'16	461	137	128	1,058	..	1,723
91—1916-'17	455	128	171	970	..	1,724

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES.

Society's Year, beginning 1826.	Eastern States.						Middle States.				Southern States.																
	Maine.	N. Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	W. Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Arkansas.	Florida.	Texas.	Indian Ter.	Oklahoma.	New Mexico.	Arizona.	Mexico.
1—'26–'27	....	....	1	....	....	....	120	1	7	..	....	....	1	..	1	..	....	....	....	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—'27–'28	1	2	2	....	....	....	120	1	9	..	....	....	2	..	3	2	..	1	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3—'28–'29	40	2	29	1	....	....	117	..	10	..	..	2	3	..	6	2	3	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
4—'29–'30	47	29	27	....	3	1	133	1	13	..	....	....	....	..	4	1	2	....	....	3	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—'30–'31	54	31	35	....	3	21	148	2	10	..	....	....	2	..	3	2	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6—'31–'32	62	40	32	1	3	25	156	2	11	..	....	....	2	..	2	1	..	3	1	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
7—'32–'33	66	50	38	55	4	26	151	3	16	..	....	....	2	..	1	....	..	4	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
8—'33–'34	83	63	42	62	3	34	177	3	2●	1	....	....	3	..	2	..	1	6	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
9—'34–'35	87	49	42	68	6	37	185	6	22	3	1	..	4	..	3	..	3	4	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
10—'35–'36	90	59	53	71	6	40	183	5	29	2	1	..	3	..	1	..	1	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11—'36–'37	107	63	50	74	....	37	186	6	34	1	1	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12—'37–'38	71	56	52	76	....	33	161	7	29	1	2	..	2	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—'38–'39	70	48	47	80	5	34	148	8	41	1	3	..	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
14—'39–'40	71	55	51	73	2	38	165	12	27	1	2	..	2	....	....	....	1	..	1	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—'40–'41	74	47	50	82	4	35	167	11	35	2	1	..	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
16—'41–'42	73	50	54	83	3	42	187	11	49	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
17—'42–'43	68	47	53	78	3	39	193	10	47	3	1	1	1	..	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
18—'43–'44	75	42	40	64	5	42	201	10	44	2	2	1	2	..	2	....	1	1	....	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
19—'44–'45	82	45	39	66	7	46	188	10	51	..	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..
20—'45–'46	80	45	45	56	8	40	211	6	53	1	1	1	4	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	..	..	..	..	..
21—'46–'47	86	44	43	60	6	36	198	7	47	2	3	1	3	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..
22—'47–'48	91	46	45	62	10	41	187	4	45	1	3	2	5	....	1	....	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..
23—'48–'49	89	41	50	67	10	45	186	4	49	..	4	2	7	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..
24—'49–'50	92	40	58	60	6	45	173	6	47	2	1	2	9	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..
25—'50–'51	91	46	61	61	7	45	170	11	42	1	2	1	11	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..
26—'51–'52	96	44	60	54	7	44	157	10	44	2	1	1	8	..	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..
27—'52–'53	101	46	58	54	9	45	158	9	45	3	..	1	7	..	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..
28—'53–'54	93	44	57	46	10	42	154	10	44	2	2	1	6	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..
29—'54–'55	92	48	45	43	7	43	146	11	49	1	1	1	7	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..
30—'55–'56	97	43	43	42	7	44	137	13	48	..	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..
31—'56–'57	91	43	53	38	6	40	133	12	46	..	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..
32—'57–'58	91	45	77	34	8	36	133	14	49	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..
33—'58–'59	92	45	97	38	8	39	135	12	53	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..
34—'59–'60	81	52	99	43	8	44	138	12	48	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..
35—'60–'61	86	51	75	44	8	44	121	12	47	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..
36—'61–'62	88	39	64	47	8	49	80	3	4	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..
37—'62–'63	82	39	60	45	6	49	43	2	3	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..
38—'63–'64	77	34	58	60	6	54	42	..	2	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..
39—'64–'65	77	39	61	59	5	52	53	..	5	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..
40—'65–'66	78	39	53	61	7	45	58	1	5	..	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..
41—'66–'67	82	38	65	63	6	30	57	2	6	..	....	....	2	..	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..
42—'67–'68	94	45	66	61	4	37	57	4	12	..	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..
43—'68–'69	85	48	79	70	6	36	57	5	11	..	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..
44—'69–'70	89	42	65	74	6	34	55	7	9	..	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..
45—'70–'71	95	38	60	64	6	33	52	7	10	..	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..
46—'71–'72	110	35	58	61	8	36	49	7	6	..	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..
47—'72–'73	102	39	57	66	7	41	39	7	3	..	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..
48—'73–'74	110	39	51	65	6	39	47	5	6	..	....	....	■	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	..	..	..	..	..
49—'74–'75	82	45	45	66	6	48	53	5	9	..	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	..	..	..	..	..
50—'75–'76	90	47	49	73	6	39	51	8	13	..	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	..	..	..	..	..
51—'76–'77	77	49	48	81	6	42	51	9	10	..	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
52—'77–'78	83	49	57	76	7	44	57	6	7	..	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
53—'78–'79	86	49	55	71	7	44	47	6	4	..	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
54—'79–'80	82	55	61	76	8	45	45	7	5	..	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
55—'80–'81	82	59	53	75	8	44	51	6	5	..	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	..	1	1	..	..
56—'81–'82	95	59	53	75	7	30	43	5	7	..	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	1	4	4	..	2	1	..
57—'82–'83	89	64	52	72	10	39	46	5	15	..	1	....	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	3	4	5	..	2	2	..
58—'83–'84	94	62	53	83	8	40	53	4	23	..	1	....	1	2	....	....	8	....	....	....	6	10	13	13	..	7	3	..
59—'84–'85	104	66	55	88	7	40	67	8	18	..	..	1	2	3	....	....	12	....	....	....	10	16	14	16	..	6	5	..
60—'85–'86	103	64	60	97	9	46	71	4	23	..	1	1	1	1	....	....	9	....	....	....	11	26	15	16	..	9	4	..
61—'86–'87	99	65	62	97	10	50	67	7	23	..	1	3	2	2	....	....	7	....	....	1	18	26	7	15	..	14	2	..
62—'87–'88	99	65	57	64	10	52	74	7	25	..	2	2	3	1	....	....	4	....	....	1	13	28	8	19	..	12	4	..
63—'88–'89	113	73	57	104	9	58	72	9	25	..	■	1	2	....	....	....	6	....	....	3	12	24	6	16	..	11	3	..
64—'89–'90	118	71	59	127	9	57	76	10	32	..	2	1	2	2	....	....	16	1	..	6	10	26	8	21	..	7	2	..
65—'90–'91	134	74	49	124	11	54	89	11	38	..	2	1	2	3	....	....	24	5	..	11	11	32	9	26	..	6	2	2
66—'91–'92	124	80	53	123	13	53	99	12	40	..	5	....	1	2	2	....	17	18	..	12	12	32	8	32	..	9	4	2

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES.

Society's Year, beginning 1826.	Sout'n States		Western States and Territories.																								
	Tennessee	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Wisconsin.	Iowa.	Minnesota.	Kansas.	Nebraska.	No. Dak.	So. Dak.	Colorado.	Wyoming.	Montana.	Utah.	Nevada.	Idaho.	California.	Oregon.	Wash'ton.	Alaska.	Cuba
1—'26–'27	2	4	16	3	2	3	4																		
2—'27–'28	2	4	27	9	3	5	5																		
3—'28–'29	3	3	43	12	8	6	5																		
4—'29–'30	7	5	64	18	12	6	10																		
5—'30–'31	5	9	74	23	17	5	12																		
6—'31–'32	7	13	74	24	20	12	16																		
7—'32–'33	11	13	80	26	23	12	20																		
8—'33–'34	10	9	68	29	24	13	16																		
9—'34–'35	13	7	85	26	29	10	16																		
10—'35–'36	12	9	80	24	32	12	17	1	2																
11—'36–'37	12	7	72	31	31	9	29	1	2																
12—'37–'38	7	...	64	29	27	14	22	2	1																
13—'38–'39	6	1	56	26	31	12	22	3	3																
14—'39–'40	7	...	54	25	39	9	24	6	3																
15—'40–'41	8	...	53	21	42	5	26	8	6																
16—'41–'42	8	...	66	24	50	6	36	19	12																
17—'42–'43	6	1	75	33	65	20	46	28	16																
18—'43–'44	4	3	91	36	87	21	63	30	29																
19—'44–'45	3	7	99	46	95	20	65	34	28																
20—'45–'46	6	6	103	51	98	25	67	36	24																
21—'46–'47	6	8	95	59	92	21	77	44	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2			
22—'47–'48	7	9	102	52	101	21	80	49	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2			
23—'48–'49	7	7	94	51	110	25	73	58	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2			
24—'49–'50	6	7	97	50	114	33	74	63	37	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2			
25—'50–'51	6	6	93	59	119	29	80	72	41	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2			
26—'51–'52	5	6	93	63	117	29	77	84	50	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3			
27—'52–'53	5	6	96	58	118	30	80	83	55	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4			
28—'53–'54	3	6	110	43	105	28	76	87	56	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5			
29—'54–'55	4	1	101	35	102	24	77	100	63	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5			
30—'55–'56	2	1	80	36	93	21	72	87	73	14	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8			
31—'56–'57	1	1	76	33	88	16	68	84	87	24	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	8			
32—'57–'58	...	1	76	38	82	5	65	93	96	33	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8			
33—'58–'59	...	1	77	29	93	...	65	102	102	34	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7			
34—'59–'60	...	2	79	29	100	...	68	108	115	41	17	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7			
35—'60–'61	...	3	75	21	89	2	71	100	127	46	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6			
36—'61–'62	...	..	54	15	83	2	59	82	103	45	18	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4			
37—'62–'63	...	...	38	5	83	2	62	76	81	34	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4			
38—'63–'64	...	...	38	5	94	2	62	73	79	38	15	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	3			
39—'64–'65	...	...	37	7	95	4	70	68	98	35	15	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	3			
40—'65–'66	2	...	33	7	78	19	67	72	104	35	17	9	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	17	3			
41—'66–'67	2	...	38	4	78	25	71	71	103	41	19	10	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	18	6			
42—'67–'68	1	...	43	5	86	31	73	64	110	40	23	12	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	25	4			
43—'68–'69	1	...	40	7	86	32	85	68	125	41	33	11	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	26	5			
44—'69–'70	1	...	34	9	72	36	77	76	124	41	39	14	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	5			
45—'70–'71	1	...	30	10	71	42	67	77	112	40	60	18	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	30	6	1		
46—'71–'72	2	...	32	10	63	40	69	77	112	43	62	25	...	4	2	2	...	...	1	1	36	6	1		
47—'72–'73	1	...	30	9	59	35	78	70	100	48	67	35	...	5	5	1	...	1	1	1	35	6	...		
48—'73–'74	2	...	37	5	53	35	80	69	100	49	70	44	...	4	5	1	...	2	2	1	30	4	...		
49—'74–'75	1	...	39	6	51	33	78	67	94	56	69	41	...	6	6	...	...	1	1	1	31	4	...		
50—'75–'76	1	...	27	10	54	28	76	72	92	60	75	40	...	9	8	1	...	1	1	...	33	4	4		
51—'76–'77	1	...	21	8	45	30	85	69	83	61	85	67	...	10	6	1	...	2	1	...	33	4	5		
52—'77–'78	2	...	26	8	44	32	85	66	89	55	91	52	...	8	6	1	...	2	1	...	27	6	3		
53—'78–'79	2	1	23	7	43	28	75	56	86	55	90	49	...	12	10	...	...	1	1	...	24	3	3		
54—'79–'80	1	1	25	7	55	21	87	59	85	60	102	52	...	17	11	...	...	1	1	...	28	4	7		
55—'80–'81	...	1	21	8	48	30	95	54	76	58	107	59	3	20	15	...	...	2	1	...	29	4	8		
56—'81–'82	...	1	26	8	44	27	93	57	67	70	93	56	10	27	23	5	2	6	2	...	35	...	12		
57—'82–'83	1	1	33	9	45	36	112	57	62	71	89	61	17	38	26	3	4	6	1	1	36	10	15		
58—'83–'84	2	...	41	13	51	45	130	51	62	98	102	83	37	65	25	2	10	7	1	2	45	13	25		
59—'84–'85	2	...	39	13	60	51	135	64	74	87	105	91	28	82	24	5	6	12	2	1	58	15	28		
60—'85–'86	2	...	43	9	54	54	126	46	78	101	97	87	33	77	26	6	8	13	1	1	62	12	32		
61—'86–'87	3	...	38	8	60	54	123	56	79	102	105	113	34	86	26	11	5	3	1	1	76	13	38		
62—'87–'88	3	...	47	11	60	48	131	72	80	92	102	90	34	74	29	8	4	12	1	1	76	20	35		
63—'88–'89	2	1	43	25	63	56	148	83	90	115	98	95	34	92	36	7	5	9	1	2	86	20	42		
64—'89–'90	2	1	46	31	68	56	149	89	105	133	79	90	39	90	43	7	6	11	1	4	96	18	52		
65—'90–'91	1	2	49	40	72	62	124	87	108	121	78	89	36	93	61	10	11	13	1	6	94	22	66		
66—'91–'92	1	1	41	36	76	64	126	100	114	141	65	97	38	99	49	8	10	15	1	6	101	28	67		

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES—Continued.

Society's Year, beginning 1826	Eastern States						Middle States				Southern States																	
	Maine	N. Hampshire	Vermont	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland	Dist. Columbia	Virginia	W. Virginia	N. Carolina	S. Carolina	Georgia	Alabama	Mississippi	Louisiana	Arkansas	Florida	Texas	Indian Ter.	Oklahoma	New Mexico	Arizona	Mexico
67—'92-'93....	124	68	59	131	14	53	94	16	40	..	3	1	2	2	2	..	25	25	..	9	9	31	12	33	..	11	3	..
68—'93-'94....	140	64	61	124	14	55	104	14	45	..	3	1	2	2	2	..	27	32	..	12	10	32	13	14	41	6	2	..
69—'94-'95....	141	71	66	132	15	59	95	12	44	..	3	..	1	1	4	..	26	33	..	9	9	29	8	9	40	9	2	..
70—'95-'96....	116	54	73	141	12	60	92	10	45	..	4	..	..	1	2	.	23	35	..	8	6	38	8	8	44	9	3	..
71—'96-'97....	112	59	65	136	14	68	87	10	37	..	5	..	..	1	1	.	23	41	..	8	8	35	7	9	46	8	2	..
72—'97-'98....	108	56	62	142	15	75	72	12	31	..	4	..	..	1	1	.	20	47	..	5	5	53	7	5	38	7	1	..
73—'98-'99....	107	54	60	148	15	82	66	10	39	..	4	..	1	1	1	.	18	40	..	7	3	27	6	..	52	8	1	..
74—'99-1900 ..	73	52	56	141	16	74	68	11	37	..	5	..	..	1	1	.	22	37	..	2	2	27	13	..	45	6	3	..
75—'00-'01....	82	54	56	141	16	87	82	13	46	..	6	..	..	1	1	.	20	38	..	6	3	33	12	..	46	8	3	..
76—'01-'02....	87	56	57	154	15	75	57	9	45	..	5	..	1	..	2	.	25	48	..	4	3	33	12	1	50	8	4	..
77—'02-'03....	89	51	62	161	17	74	62	9	46	..	5	..	3	..	1	.	35	35	..	7	2	30	10	1	50	8	6	..
78—'03-'04....	98	51	53	159	20	88	76	9	41	..	4	..	3	..	1	.	40	31	..	8	2	28	11	4	56	5	6	..
79—'04-'05....	88	53	56	157	14	85	71	11	39	..	3	..	2	..	2	.	43	16	..	5	2	27	9	6	39	3	7	..
80—'05-'06....	95	50	48	147	17	86	76	10	34	..	4	..	2	..	1	.	32	9	..	4	1	25	9	5	40	3	4	..
81—'06-'07....	97	47	58	151	14	83	71	8	34	..	3	..	1	..	2	.	32	10	..	3	1	31	9	3	31	3	5	..
82—'07-'08....	96	48	50	165	15	80	82	10	36	..	3	1	3	..	3	.	26	19	..	8	1	17	16	..	44	5	5	..
83—'08-'09....	94	51	49	163	14	80	66	9	38	..	2	1	3	..	3	..	25	15	..	8	1	22	13	..	46	4	3	..
84—'09-'10....	97	67	52	162	15	83	70	11	35	..	2	..	3	..	3	.	26	15	..	6	1	18	13	..	40	6	6	..
85—'10-'11....	102	67	47	163	15	71	69	11	38	..	2	1	2	..	4	.	28	12	..	7	1	18	10	..	45	6	7	..
86—'11-'12....	90	63	45	163	12	87	65	18	39	..	2	1	3	..	4	.	27	13	..	7	1	19	9	..	47	15	7	..
87—'12-'13....	96	57	41	163	15	83	72	18	38	..	3	1	4	..	8	.	19	13	..	7	1	22	17	..	33	5	8	..
88—'13-'14....	102	57	40	148	16	86	70	18	40	..	3	1	4	..	10	.	18	14	..	4	1	33	20	..	34	5	7	..
89—'14-'15....	97	54	43	155	15	84	72	20	41	..	3	..	2	..	8	.	22	12	..	3	1	24	10	..	22	6	5	..
90—'15-'16....	96	53	47	163	16	86	76	13	37	..	3	..	3	..	8	.	13	10	..	3	1	24	14	..	31	8	8	..
91—'16-'17....	97	50	42	168	17	81	73	18	37	..	4	..	4	..	9	..	19	13	..	7	2	27	14	..	32	15	10	..

Each State is here given credit for services of minister, though he may have served in other States.

Remarks on the Tables.—1. At the organization of The American Home Missionary Society, in 1826, the Missionaries of the United Domestic Missionary Society, whose responsibilities it assumed, were transferred to it, and the greater portion of them were in commission in the State of New York.

2. The Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, the New Hampshire Home Missionary Society, and the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, became integral parts of the National Society in the second year of its operations, the Maine Missionary Society in the third year, and the Connecticut Missionary Society in the sixth year.

3. In 1845 the missions of this Society in Canada were, by an amicable arrangement with the British Colonial Missionary Society, transferred to the care of that institution.

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES—Continued.

Society's Year, beginning 1826	Sout'n States		Western States and Territories																						
	Tennessee	Kentucky	Ohio	Indiana	Illinois	Missouri	Michigan	Wisconsin	Iowa	Minnesota	Kansas	Nebraska	No. Dak.	So. Dak.	Colorado	Wyoming	Montana	Utah	Nevada	Idaho	California	Oregon	Wash'ton	Alaska	Cuba
67—'92-'93....	2	1	44	26	86	58	126	91	123	108	67	104	42	93	42	12	13	15	1	8	104	30	62	..	..
68—'93-'94....	4	..	47	34	79	46	119	82	114	112	61	108	40	96	37	12	14	9	2	7	99	28	66	..	..
69—'94-'95....	3	..	44	29	75	47	136	87	109	101	59	94	35	97	51	12	11	10	2	8	94	31	71	..	..
70—'95-'96....	2	..	47	30	154	54	88	84	91	116	60	101	36	95	55	15	10	11	1	8	105	29	79	..	..
71—'96-'97....	4	..	48	33	138	51	76	87	90	108	69	103	45	93	49	18	9	10	1	8	106	32	87	..	..
72—'97-'98....	3	..	35	30	102	45	69	81	94	100	50	97	38	96	40	17	8	6	2	10	100	29	82	..	..
73—'98-'99....	2	..	38	29	97	41	71	86	91	101	40	94	41	90	43	14	9	11	1	14	85	26	73	1	..
74—'99-1900 ..	2	..	40	31	82	38	74	86	95	96	41	89	41	96	40	15	9	13	1	13	85	29	74	2	6
75—'00-'01....	2	..	36	28	99	43	82	69	93	111	34	80	45	98	43	13	12	11	3	13	94	26	85	5	3
76—'01-'02....	2	2	37	29	92	32	85	75	95	105	30	97	50	88	57	11	15	7	1	16	87	28	79	5	4
77—'02-'03....	2	1	37	28	90	37	79	75	95	102	36	97	55	96	47	14	15	12	1	19	84	28	83	4	6
78—'03-'04....	2	1	31	31	78	33	81	63	86	111	40	94	68	88	53	17	19	11	..	19	94	33	80	4	6
79—'04-'05....	2	1	34	24	78	33	81	68	86	98	40	75	51	79	44	12	15	10	..	17	86	26	80	2	7
80—'05-'06....	3	1	42	20	79	27	74	57	75	85	49	70	51	72	35	9	13	8	..	18	74	27	60	2	7
81—'06-'07....	2	1	38	18	40	26	57	68	75	72	50	77	45	70	30	14	16	8	..	18	83	22	51	2	5
82—'07-'08....	2	..	39	14	30	16	76	69	69	100	56	43	66	78	40	14	15	5	..	15	93	34	78	..	7
83—'08-'09....	3	..	42	14	40	18	72	65	70	74	40	42	69	68	34	20	26	6	..	13	88	40	81	1	7
84—'09-'10....	2	..	41	14	47	21	80	59	66	78	39	46	76	59	39	18	30	6	..	16	90	28	89	2	..
85—'10-'11....	2	..	39	18	37	23	70	64	64	67	39	48	88	73	41	17	47	6	..	13	94	29	84	3	..
86—'11-'12....	2	..	43	21	77	24	78	74	55	59	33	44	80	76	47	25	52	6	..	16	97	27	100	4	..
87—'12-'13....	1	..	41	19	103	26	74	74	53	36	25	42	92	76	49	25	53	6	..	17	99	37	96	2	..
88—'13-'14....	1	..	44	22	116	26	73	68	44	48	30	38	85	73	40	26	76	4	..	27	85	39	89	3	..
89—'14-'15....	2	..	43	20	115	40	69	55	42	45	35	34	91	68	34	19	61	4	..	33	102	40	80	3	..
90—'15-'16....	2	..	44	15	92	39	64	49	39	46	31	42	92	71	37	21	56	6	..	27	113	39	71	3	..
91—'16-'17....	9	3	42	16	97	28	71	42	40	52	33	45	93	67	43	18	66	4	..	29	104	38	42	3	..

4. In the Table will be seen the progress which has been made year by year in the newer States of the West, as they have severally come into being and presented fields of peculiar promise for missionary culture. When this Society was formed, *Indiana* and *Illinois* were in their infancy; *Michigan* was at that time, and for ten years subsequent a Territory; in 1825 it had but one Presbyterian or Congregational minister, and he was a missionary. *Wisconsin* remained, eight years after the organization of this Society, the almost undisputed home of the Indian. *Iowa* was not organized as a Territory till 1838. *Oregon* was reached by our first missionary there in the summer of 1848, after a voyage of many months by way of the Sandwich Islands. Our first missionaries to *California* sailed from New York in December, 1848. Our first missionary to *Minnesota* commenced his labors at St. Paul in July, 1849.

5. It should be borne in mind that the number of missionaries in these newer States and Territories, as well as those that have been longer cultivated, gives but an imperfect idea of the ground that has been occupied by missionary enterprise. Churches every year become independent, and others are taken up in their stead.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE RESULTS.

Society's Year, (beginning 1826)	Receipts	Expenditures	Number of missionaries	Not in commission the preceding year	Churches and preaching stations served	Years of labor	Additions to Churches	Sunday-schools and Bible classes	Average expense per year's labor	Average expense per missionary
1—'26–'27.....	$18,140 76	$13,984 17	169	68	196	110	not rep.	not rep.	127	83
2—'27–'28.....	20,035 78	17,849 22	201	89	244	133	1,000	306	134	89
3—'28–'29.....	26,997 31	26,814 96	304	169	401	186	1,678	423	144	88
4—'29–'30.....	33,929 44	42,429 50	392	166	500	274	1,959	572	155	108
5—'30–'31.....	48,124 73	47,247 60	463	164	577	294	2,532	700	160	102
6—'31–'32.....	49,422 12	52,808 39	509	158	745	361	6,126	783	146	104
7—'32–'33.....	68,627 17	66,277 96	606	209	801	417	4,284	1,148	159	109
8—'33–'34.....	78,911 44	80,015 76	676	200	899	463	2,736	.....	172	118
9—'34–'35.....	88,863 22	83,394 28	719	204	1,050	490	3,300	Pupils	170	116
10—'35–'36.....	101,565 15	92,108 94	755	249	1,000	545	3,750	65,000	169	122
11—'36–'37.....	85,701 59	99,529 72	810	232	1,025	554	3,752	80,000	180	123
12—'37–'38.....	86,522 45	85,066 26	684	123	840	438	3,376	67,000	194	124
13—'38–'39.....	82,564 63	82,655 64	665	201	794	473	3,920	58,500	175	124
14—'39–'40.....	78,345 20	78,533 89	680	194	842	486	4,750	60,000	162	115
15—'40–'41.....	85,413 34	84,864 06	690	178	862	501	4,618	54,100	169	123
16—'41–'42.....	92,463 64	94,300 14	791	248	987	594	5,514	64,300	159	119
17—'42–'43.....	99,812 84	98,215 11	848	225	1,047	657	8,223	68,400	149	116
18—'43–'44.....	101,904 99	104,276 47	907	237	1,245	665	7,693	60,300	157	115
19—'44–'45.....	121,946 28	118,360 12	943	209	1,285	736	4,929	60,000	160	126
20—'45–'46.....	125,124 70	126,193 15	971	223	1,453	760	5,311	76,700	166	130
21—'46–'47.....	116,717 94	119,170 40	972	189	1,470	713	4,400	73,000	167	123
22—'47–'48.....	140,197 10	139,233 34	1,006	205	1,447	773	5,020	77,000	180	138
23—'48–'49.....	145,925 91	143,323 46	1,019	192	1,510	808	5,550	83,500	178	141
24—'49–'50.....	157,160 78	145,456 09	1,032	205	1,575	812	6,682	75,000	179	141
25—'50–'51	150,940 25	153,817 90	1,065	211	1,820	853	6,678	70,000	180	144
26—'51–'52.....	160,062 25	162,831 14	1,065	204	1,948	862	6,820	66,500	189	153
27—'52–'53.....	171,734 24	174,439 24	1,087	213	2,160	878	6,079	72,500	199	160
28—'53–'54.....	191,209 07	184,025 76	1,047	167	2,140	870	6,025	65,400	212	176
29—'54–'55.....	180,136 69	177,717 34	1,032	180	2,124	815	5,634	64,800	218	171
30—'55–'56.....	193,548 37	186,611 02	986	187	1,965	775	5,602	60,000	241	189
31—'56–'57.....	178,060 68	180,550 44	974	203	1,985	780	5,550	62,500	231	185
32—'57–'58.....	175,971 37	190,735 70	1,012	242	2,034	795	6,784	65,500	240	188
33—'58–'59.....	188,139 29	187,084 41	1,054	250	2,125	810	8,791	67,300	231	178
34—'59–'60.....	185,216 17	192,737 69	1,107	260	2,175	868	6,287	72,200	222	174
35—'60–'61.....	183,761 80	183,762 70	1,062	212	2,025	835	5,600	70,000	220	173
36—'61–'62.....	163,852 51	158,336 33	863	153	1,668	612	4,007	60,300	259	183
37—'62–'63.....	164,884 29	134,991 08	734	155	1,455	562	3,108	54,000	240	184
38—'63–'64	195,537 89	149,325 58	756	176	1,518	603	3,902	55,200	248	198
39—'64–'65.....	186,807 50	189,965 39	802	199	1,575	635	3,820	58,600	299	237
40—'65–'66.....	221,101 85	208,811 18	818	186	1,594	643	3,924	61,200	325	255
41—'66–'67.....	212,567 63	227,963 97	846	208	1,645	655	5,959	64,000	348	269
42—'67–'68.....	217,577 25	254,668 65	908	250	1,710	702	6,214	66,300	364	282
43—'68–'69.....	244,390 96	274,025 32	972	246	1,956	734	6,470	75,300	374	282
44—'69–'70.....	283,102 87	270,927 58	944	246	1,836	693	6,404	75,750	390	287
45—'70–'71.....	246,567 26	267,555 27	940	227	1,957	716	5,833	71,500	368	284
46—'71–'72.....	294,566 86	281,182 50	961	236	2,011	762	6,358	76,500	369	293
47—'72–'73.....	267,691 42	278,830 24	951	217	2,145	714	5,725	74,000	391	203
48—'73–'74.....	290,120 34	287,662 91	969	241	2,195	726	5,421	74,700	395	297
49—'74–'75.....	308,896 82	296,789 65	952	214	2,223	701	6,361	80,750	423	311
50—'75–'76.....	310,027 62	309,871 84	979	240	2,525	734	7,836	85,370	422	317
51—'76–'77.....	293,712 62	310,604 11	996	234	2,196	727	8,065	86,300	442	312
52—'77–'78.....	284,486 44	284,540 71	996	209	2,237	739	7,578	91,762	385	286
53—'78–'79.....	273,691 53	260,330 29	946	199	2,126	710	5,232	87,573	367	275
54—'79–'80.....	266,720 41	259,709 86	1,015	256	2,308	761	5,598	96,724	341	256
55—'80–'81.....	290,953 72	284,414 22	1,032	255	2,653	783	5,922	99,898	363	276
56—'81–'82.....	340,778 47	339,795 04	1,070	262	2,568	799	6,032	104,308	425	318
57—'82–'83.....	370,981 56	354,105 80	1,150	301	2,659	817	6,527	106,638	433	308
58—'83–'84.....	385,004 10	419,449 45	1,342	401	2,930	962	7,907	116,314	436	312
59—'84–'85.....	451,767 66	460,722 83	1,447	380	2,990	1,017	8,734	118,000	453	318
60—'85–'86.....	524,544 93	498,790 16	1,469	372	3,005	1,058	9,050	120,000	471	324
61—'86–'87.....	482,979 60	507,988 79	1,571	392	3,063	1,117	10,031	129,350	454	312
62—'87–'88.....	548,729 87	511,641 56	1,584	361	3,084	1,173	10,012	129,462	436	323
63—'88–'89.....	542,251 00	597,049 11	1,723	478	3,155	1,249	10,326	134,395	478	347
64—'89–'90.....	671,171 39	603,978 31	1,849	452	3,251	1,294	10,650	141,975	467	327
65—'90–'91.....	635,180 45	671,297 23	1,912	496	3,270	1,318	11,320	154,722	509	351
66—'91–'92.....	662,789 28	686,395 01	1,986	441	3,389	1,360	9,744	159,206	505	346
67—'92–'93.....	738,081 29	689,026 12	2,002	464	3,841	1,391	11,232	159,300	494	343

GENERAL COMPARATIVE RESULTS—Continued.

Society's Year, (beginning 1826)	Receipts	Expenditures	Number of missionaries	Not in commission in the preceding year	Churches and preaching stations served	Years of labor	Addition to Churches	Sunday-school and Bible class pupils	Average expense per year's labor	Average expense per missionary
68—'93-'94..	$621,608 56	$701,441 16	2,010	547	3,930	1,437	12,784	164,050	$488	$349
69—'94-'95..	627,699 14	678,003 50	1,997	655	4,104	1,439	13,040	180,813	472	340
70—'95-'96..	777,747 95	699,855 36	2,038	693	4,110	1,509	12,138	186,343	464	343
71—'96-'97..	588,318 52	651,491 11	2,026	411	3,091	1,477	11,796	172,784	441	322
72—'97-'98..	592,227 86	590,597 45	1,859	380	2,758	1,431	9,193	159,116	413	318
73—'98-'99..	516,245 79	535,037 49	1,824	464	2,875	1,357	7,794	146,604	394	293
74—'99-1900.	532,336 08	520,835 82	1,762	459	2,951	1,339	7,400	142,812	389	296
75—1900-'01.	538,986 35	494,139 71	1,863	484	2,741	1,323	8,115	147,274	373	265
76—1901-'02.	602,462 24	548,676 55	1,845	422	2,484	1,359	7,305	133,378	404	297
77—1902-'03.	560,517 30	547,014 51	1,871	397	2,573	1,350	8,250	141,269	405	292
78—1903-'04.	444,501 27	570,629 91	1,916	388	2,613	1,357	8,940	140,680	420	298
79—1904-'05.	476,760 54	534,921 17	1,781	335	2,302	1,298	6,618	122,769	412	307
80—1905-'06.	494,329 73	497,601 99	1,641	338	2,216	1,157	7,315	115,824	430	303
81—1906-'07.	478,576 57	474,532 01	1,572	344	1,881	1,011	5,547	99,519	469	302
82—1907-'08.	544,720 11	511,079 31	1,677	.....	2,312	1,220	.....	.....	410	305
83—1908-'09.	522,975 51	515,773 41	1,642	.....	2,316	1,161	.....	.....	444	314
84—1909-'10.	662,175 19	519,670 86	1,663	.....	2,304	1,213	.....	.....	428	330
85—1910-'11.	531,999 07	562,260 68	1,677	.....	2,382	1,217	.....	.....	428	308
86—1911-'12.	594,691 18	590,932 81	1,763	.....	2,513	1,338	6,285	111,626	442	332
87—1912-'13.	620,929 06	602,932 92	1,770	.....	2,547	1,256	7,080	123,501	480	345
88—1913-'14.	666,280 77	647,441 91	1,788	.....	2,592	1,261	12,166	144,492	513	354
89—1914-'15.	641,727 12	648,190 36	1,735	.....	2,345	1,208	13,739	131,996	536	373
90—1915-'16.	641,840 32	638,007 17	1,723	.....	2,396	1,389	13,977	143,986	460	370
91—1916-'17.	681,498 74	652,286 22	1,724	.....	2,423	1,301	14,699	145,509	501	378

1. The total home missionary receipts reported for the ninety-one years are $29,346,051.05.

2. The total years of labor are 80,259.

3. The average expenditure for a year of missionary labor includes the entire cost to the Society of obtaining the missionary, defraying his expense to his field, and sustaining him on it, as well as the average proportion of all the expenses in conducting the work of the Society.

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Seattle, Wash.	Rev. Clarence R. Gale.
Sioux City, Iowa	Rev. Charles E. Tower.
Spokane, Wash.	Rev. Thomas H. Harper.
Springfield, Mass.	Rev. Claude A. Butterfield (Cong. Union).
St. Louis, Mo.	Arthur H. Armstrong, D.D.
St. Paul, Minn.	Rev. Wilbur N. Payne.
Tacoma, Wash.	Frank Dyer, D.D.
Toledo, O.	Charles H. Whitaker, Esq.
Worcester, Mass.	Rev. Ellsworth W. Phillips.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1916-1917

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR

RECEIPTS

Contributions (see table on page 73):			
Churches	$54,403.82		
Sunday-schools	1,975.79		
Young People's Societies	293.57		
Women's Societies	18,718.84		
Individuals	24,809.84		
New Jersey Home Missionary Society	1,000.00		
		$101,201.86	
Less Women's Union collection expenses		155.53	
			$101,046.33
From Constituent State Societies on Percentage Plan:			
California (North)		$ 2,386.06	
California (South)		517.18	
Connecticut		7,668.06	
Illinois		2,947.42	
Iowa		3,525.77	
Kansas		427.65	
Maine		508.57	
Massachusetts		11,955.35	
Michigan		2,278.78	
Minnesota		672.22	
Missouri		392.87	
Nebraska		498.25	
New Hampshire		1,922.10	
New York		1,204.59	
Ohio		1,938.41	
Vermont		682.48	
Wisconsin		1,316.86	
			40,842.62
Legacies, etc.:			
Total legacies for the year		$182,191.78	
Matured Conditional Gifts		14,490.78	
		$196,682.56	
Less proportion of annuities	$ 1,958.34		
Less legacy expenses	1,043.91		
To Equalization Fund	73,680.31		
		76,682.56	
		$120,000.00	
Sundry gains and transfers		96.70	
			120,096.70
Income from Investments:			
Total interest and dividends		$ 48,315.71	
Less interest added to principal of certain funds	$10,669.50		
Less investment expenses	1,055.07		
		11,724.57	
			36,591.14
Total Receipts of National Society			$298,576.79

RECEIPTS—Continued.

Receipts of Constituent State Societies:			
Total receipts as reported (see table on next page)		$381,105.41	
Less amount received by national Society from Constituent State Societies on percentage plan (see list on preceding page)..		40,842.62	
			340,262.79
Reported by City Societies as Raised for Support of Pastors.....			42,659.16
Total Receipts of National, State, and City Societies.....			$681,498.74

DISBURSEMENTS.

Missionary Labor (see detailed table on page 72).....			$200,996.46
Paid to Constituent State Societies on Percentage Plan:			
California (North)		$ 33.22	
California (South)		137.15	
Connecticut		4,519.40	
Illinois		651.30	
Iowa		64.50	
Kansas		33.73	
Maine		400.24	
Massachusetts		9,267.83	
Michigan		107.95	
Minnesota		57.95	
Missouri		9.50	
Nebraska		48.50	
New Hampshire		1,366.64	
New York		10,343.62	
Ohio		560.39	
Rhode Island		689.87	
Vermont		1,548.33	
Washington		7.28	
Wisconsin		131.13	
			29,978.53
Administration:			
Salary of C. E. Burton, General Secretary (proportion)	$3,166.67		
Salary of H. F. Swartz, Secretary of Missions	4,000.00		
Salary of Wm. S. Beard, Assistant Secretary	2,500.00		
Salary of Chas. H. Baker, Treasurer (proportion)	1,500.00		
Salary of Ernest Adams, Assistant Treasurer	2,400.00		
Salary of Miriam L. Woodberry, Secretary Woman's Department	1,500.00		
		$15,066.67	
Clerical Services		7,753.10	
Traveling Expenses		2,844.66	
Midwinter Meeting		1,575.21	
Annual Meeting		196.77	
			27,436.41
General Expenses:			
Rent		$ 3,338.60	
Special Platform Work		2,491.90	
Inter-society Expenses		2,165.22	
Postage, Freight, and Express		2,054.36	

General Expenses—Continued.

Stationery and Supplies		1,912.90	
Office Fixtures		1,497.25	
Advertising		796.50	
Office Alterations		422.04	
Telephone and Telegraph		374.39	
Interest on Loans		198.01	
Sunday-school Efficiency Program		197.56	
Publications—			
"The American Missionary"	$3,272.85		
Books, leaflets, and cuts. $3,177.36			
Less sales and refunds. 441.16	2,736.20		
Annual Report and Handbook....	569.50		
		6,578.55	
Miscellaneous Expenses		866.78	
			22,894.06
Interest on Conditional Gifts:			
Total interest paid		$16,885.46	
Less amount charged against matured gifts.		1,958.34	
			14,927.12
Honorary Secretary, J. B. Clark			1,000.00
Total Disbursements of National Society			$297,232.58
Disbursements of Constituent State Societies:			
Total disbursements as reported (see table below)		$342,373.01	
Less amount paid by national Society to Constituent State Societies on percentage plan (see list on preceding page)		29,978.53	
			312,394.48
Reported by City Societies as Expended for Support of Pastors			42,659.16
Total Expenditures of National, State, and City Societies			$652,286.22

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF CONSTITUENT STATE SOCIETIES IN THEIR OWN FIELDS.

	Contributions	Legacies	Income from Investments, etc.	Total Receipts*	Expenditure for Missionary Work
California (North)	$ 9,661.08	$15,793.81	$ 3,275.00	$ 28,729.89	$ 15,984.92
California (South)	15,882.61	.....	372.50	16,255.11	13,302.40
Connecticut	17,679.01	.....	16,643.33	34,322.34	29,662.72
Illinois	13,366.94	1,900.00	3,089.85	18,356.79	11,434.43
Iowa	15,356.88	50.00	2,376.19	17,783.07	15,550.93
Kansas	8,552.98	.....	1,204.04	9,757.02	9,058.99
Maine	9,960.75	4,094.32	3,885.01	17,940.08	16,158.13
Massachusetts	45,665.27	30,129.94	8,375.85	84,171.06	77,356.87
Michigan	18,924.00	100.00	3,814.00	22,838.00	19,376.00
Minnesota	17,057.54	.....	3,942.81	21,000.35	21,169.60
Missouri	7,838.62	.....	470.06	8,308.68	6,811.86
Nebraska	8,938.48	.....	419.65	9,358.13	9,032.84
New Hampshire	5,348.42	1,121.20	6,891.79	13,361.41	12,045.42
New York	12,337.23	57.33	2,885.01	15,279.57	22,975.22
Ohio	16,210.40	.....	341.32	16,551.72	15,822.96
Rhode Island	3,257.10	.....	625.68	3,882.78	4,680.00
Vermont	3,065.91	2,100.00	7,547.10	12,713.01	7,805.61
Washington (see note)	15,488.43	.....	.....	15,488.43	18,275.10
Wisconsin	13,721.03	.....	1,286.94	15,007.97	15,869.01
	$258,312.68	$55,346.60	$67,446.13	$381,105.41	$342,373.01

* Not including amount received from national treasury in percentage division.

NOTE.—No report was received from Washington, so for that state last year's figures have been used in this table and in making up the totals of home missionary receipts and expenditures.

MISSIONARY LABOR DISBURSEMENTS BY FIELDS.

In Coöperating States and Missionary Districts:

	English-speaking churches	Foreign-speaking churches	
Alabama	$ 4,876.64	$	
Alaska	1,929.18		
Arizona	2,938.29		
Arkansas	166.98		
Colorado	11,941.18	2,113.55	
Ellis Island, New York Harbor	.....	1,387.57	
Florida	9,453.31		
Georgia	3,608.69		
Idaho	5,604.01	1,019.63	
Idaho, North	3,302.51		
Indiana	4,729.04	446.09	
Kentucky	912.25		
Louisiana	1,062.62		
Maryland	1,012.08		
Montana	16,265.69	1,931.80	
New Jersey	3,220.72	1,612.40	
New Mexico	1,563.34		
North Carolina	3,495.63		
North Dakota	17,671.27	875.15	
Oklahoma	10,663.22	414.23	
Oregon	9,103.18	2,501.86	
Pennsylvania	6,562.03	4,456.64	
South Carolina	86.28		
South Dakota	17,164.78	1,571.59	
Tennessee	2,134.10		
Texas	3,083.35		
Texas, Panhandle	937.49		
Texas, West	1,299.71		
Utah	3,078.98		
Virginia	778.53	182.67	
Wyoming	7,185.16		
	$155,830.24	$18,513.18	$174,343.42

In Constituent States (foreign-speaking churches):

California (North)	$2,796.20	
Iowa	228.34	
Kansas	899.14	
Michigan	638.58	
Minnesota	4,986.17	
Missouri	665.96	
Nebraska	4,312.73	
Ohio	1,712.56	
Washington	2,473.36	
Wisconsin	2,608.94	
		21,321.98

Specials:

Contributions designated for and forwarded to fields not covered by our regular schedule	5,331.06

Total Missionary Labor Disbursements $200,996.46

NOTE.—Our expenditure as shown above of $39,835.16 ($18,513.18 plus $21,321.98) for foreign-speaking work was divided among the different nationalities as follows: German, $17,223.08 Dano-Norwegian and Slavic, $11,581.43; Swedish, $5,459.66; Finnish, $2,547.72; Italian, $2,923.27; Armenian, $100.00.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATIONAL SOCIETY IN DETAIL BY STATES.

	Churches, Individuals, etc.	Legacies	Constituent State Societies	Total
Alabama	$ 141.69	$	$	$ 141.69
Alaska	22.00	.....	.....	22.00
Arizona	204.30	.....	.....	204.30
California (North)	29.50	.....	2,386.06	2,415.56
California (South)	142.00	.....	517.18	659.18
Colorado	4,975.36	2,798.84	.....	7,774.20
Connecticut	18,543.57	34,024.99	7,668.06	60,236.62
District of Columbia	895.99	528.43	.....	1,424.42
Florida	1,487.38	100.00	.....	1,587.38
Georgia	350.09	.....	.....	350.09
Idaho	613.09	.....	.....	613.09
Illinois	980.89	128.00	2,947.42	4,056.31
Indiana	1,366.46	.....	.....	1,366.46
Iowa	1,549.40	352.57	3,525.77	5,427.74
Kansas	165.60	120.50	427.65	713.75
Kentucky	12.38	.....	.....	12.38
Louisiana	170.21	.....	.....	170.21
Maine	507.91	50.00	508.57	1,066.48
Maryland	115.11	.....	.....	115.11
Massachusetts	25,568.85	26,574.26	11,955.35	64,098.46
Michigan	746.50	1,980.00	2,278.78	5,005.28
Minnesota	1,124.83	.....	672.22	1,797.05
Mississippi	11.10	.....	.....	11.10
Missouri	47.00	1,000.00	392.87	1,439.87
Montana	897.66	.....	.....	897.66
Nebraska	831.76	.....	498.25	1,330.01
New Hampshire	3,464.29	2,259.55	1,922.10	7,645.94
New Jersey	9,843.76	.....	.....	9,843.76
New Mexico	109.55	.....	.....	109.55
New York	6,769.84	104,559.82	1,204.59	112,534.25
North Carolina	167.83	.....	.....	167.83
North Dakota	2,329.11	.....	.....	2,329.11
Ohio	1,204.31	3,133.72	1,938.41	6,276.44
Oklahoma	599.80	.....	.....	599.80
Oregon	1,624.17	.....	.....	1,624.17
Pennsylvania	1,725.89	65.00	.....	1,790.89
Rhode Island	735.51	1,000.00	.....	1,735.51
South Carolina	454.39	.....	.....	454.39
South Dakota	2,982.18	.....	.....	2,982.18
Tennessee	108.52	.....	.....	108.52
Texas	1,587.97	.....	.....	1,587.97
Utah	266.00	.....	.....	266.00
Vermont	3,543.80	3,119.07	682.48	7,345.35
Virginia	39.90	.....	.....	39.90
Washington	931.97	.....	.....	931.97
Wisconsin	763.38	397.03	1,316.86	2,477.27
Wyoming	279.56	.....	.....	279.56
Canada	69.50	.....	.....	69.50
Hawaii	100.00	.....	.....	100.00
	$101,201.86	$182,191.78	$40,842.62	$324,236.26

It will be noted that the contributions of living donors to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, with its Constituent State Societies, were as follows:

To national treasury	$101,046.33
To Constituent State treasuries	258,312.68
Total	$359,359.01

This falls short by $110,640.99 of the total of $470,000 assigned to us under the Apportionment Plan.

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL SOCIETY ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR.

Cash on Hand April 1, 1916		$ 66.95
Receipts:		
Contributions	$101,046.33	
From Constituent State Societies on percentage plan	40,842.62	
Legacies, etc. (net)	120,096.70	
Income from Investments (net)	36,591.14	
		298,576.79
		$298,643.74
Disbursements:		
Missionary Labor	$200,996.46	
Paid to Constituent State Societies on percentage plan	29,978.53	
Administration	27,436.41	
General Expenses	22,894.06	
Interest on Conditional Gifts (net)	14,927.12	
Honorary Secretary	1,000.00	
		297,232.58
Balance on Hand March 31, 1917		$ 1,411.16

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that I have examined the accounts of The Congregational Home Missionary Society for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917, together with the vouchers in connection therewith, and find the same correct.

JOHN H. ALLEN, Public Auditor.

New York, June 11, 1917.

PERMANENT FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR.

Total of Investment Funds, April 1, 1916		**$ 986,532.51**
Additions during Year:		
Legacy Equalization Fund	$73,680.31	
Conditional Gift Fund	64,000.00	
General Reserve Fund	16,018.99	
Matured Conditional Gifts	14,490.78	
N. S. Wordin Fund	9,624.37	
George W. Mabie Fund	1,600.00	
Sarah R. Sage Temporary Fund	720.75	
George Z. Mechling Fund	690.00	
Temporary Funds	650.00	
Maria E. McMaster Fund	500.00	
Henry Sedgwick Fund	500.00	
Helen S. James Fund	500.00	
Dr. Sanders Benevolent Fund	225.76	
C. L. Ford Fund	75.38	
J. T. Brinckerhoff Trust Fund	51.67	
		183,328.01
		$1,169,860.52

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT—Continued.

Reductions during Year:		
Conditional Gift Fund	$15,890.78	
General Reserve Fund	15,690.13	
Matured Conditional Gifts	14,490.78	
J. T. Brinckerhoff Trust Fund	1,199.96	
Temporary Funds	100.00	
		47,371.65
Balance of Investment Funds, March 31, 1917		$1,122,488.87

LIST OF SPECIAL AND PERMANENT FUNDS, MARCH 31, 1917.

Conditional Gift Fund		$ 335,079.81
Legacy Equalization Fund		99,795.58
Sarah R. Sage Temporary Fund		16,072.22
Temporary Investment Fund		3,370.00
J. T. Brinckerhoff Trust Fund		458.05
General Reserve Fund		378.86
Permanent Funds:		
N. S. Wordin Fund	$214,616.18	
James McQuesten Fund	100,000.00	
Clara E. Hillyer Fund	50,000.00	
Swett Exigency Fund	50,000.00	
A. W. Kenney Fund	30,000.00	
Harriet R. Ballou Fund	30,000.00	
Mary E. Wilde Fund	22,500.00	
Wm. F. Merrill Memorial Fund	19,411.25	
C. S. Peaslee Trust Fund	18,930.22	
Sarah R. Sage Fund	15,000.00	
Walter S. Hogg Memorial Fund	15,000.00	
Alice E. Luther Fund	12,400.70	
W. W. Laird Fund	10,000.00	
C. L. Ford Fund	7,575.38	
Susan Goddard Fund	6,289.05	
Dr. M. Spaulding Fund	5,431.12	
Mary A. Goddard Fund	5,171.62	
Dr. Sanders Benevolent Fund	5,034.27	
Robert Hamilton Fund	5,000.00	
G. L. Newton Fund	5,000.00	
S. B. Lord Fund	4,975.00	
Sarah M. Allen Memorial Fund	4,000.00	
F. B. Dingley Fund	2,754.30	
Amory Woodbury Fund	2,400.00	
Catherine A. Blakeman Fund	2,000.00	
Martha J. Kimball Fund	2,000.00	
J. H. Merrill Fund	2,000.00	
Maria R. Warriner Fund	2,000.00	
Luther Farnum Trust Fund	1,900.00	
George W. Mabie Fund	1,600.00	
Elvira S. Spalding Fund	1,532.52	
H. G. Story Fund	1,450.69	
L. S. Baker Fund	1,000.00	
C. N. Hayward Fund	1,000.00	
Mary B. Skinner Fund	1,000.00	
J. S. Stone Fund	1,000.00	

SPECIAL AND PERMANENT FUNDS—Continued.

Sarah Townsend Fund	1,000.00	
G. W. Tuttle Fund	1,000.00	
Edward Taylor Fund	900.00	
S. A. Hopkins Fund	897.05	
Timothy Moore Fund	875.00	
George Z. Mechling Fund	690.00	
Maria E. McMaster Fund	500.00	
Henry Sedgwick Fund	500.00	
Helen S. James Fund	500.00	
H. W. Avery Fund	100.00	
A. H. Bray Fund	100.00	
W. L. Durand Fund	100.00	
S. F. C. Selden Trust Fund	100.00	
Two unknown friends by Henry C. Ward	100.00	
		667,334.35
		$1,122,488.87

These Funds are invested as follows:

Mortgages (see list of securities following)	$490,355.68	
Railroad bonds "	366,334.00	
Railroad stocks "	33,724.00	
Miscellaneous bonds "	86,198.75	
Miscellaneous stocks "	56,214.18	
Real estate "	6,300.00	
Savings bank deposits "	200.00	
Promissory notes "	850.00	
Miscellaneous investments "	5,200.00	
Uninvested cash "	77,112.26	
		$1,122,488.87

ITEMIZED LIST OF SECURITIES HELD BY THE SOCIETY MARCH 31, 1917.

Mortgages.

125	first mortgages and one second mortgage* on real estate ..... average rate	5.83%	$490,355.68

Railroad Bonds.

30	West Shore	4 %	30,000.00
10	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	4 %	10,000.00
10	Pittsburg & Western	4 %	10,000.00
5	New York, Lackawanna & Western	4 %	5,000.00
5	Long Island Railroad Ferry	4½%	5,000.00
36	Northern Pacific and Great Northern (coupon)	4 %	34,807.50
20	St. Joseph & Grand Island	4 %	20,000.00
1	Hocking Valley	4½%	1,000.00
27	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	4 %	25,356.25
1	Union Pacific, due 1947	4 %	500.00
26	Baltimore & Ohio	4 %	24,826.25
25	Delaware & Hudson	4 %	24,872.50
20	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	4 %	19,187.50
25	Louisville & Nashville	4 %	24,512.50

* The securities marked with the asterisk were given to the Society, and not purchased by it as investments.

Railroad Bonds—Continued.

25	Union Pacific, due 2008	4 %	24,321.25
16	Manhattan Railway	4 %	15,515.00
1	New York, New Haven & Hartford	6 %	1,315.00*
25	St. Louis Southwestern	4 %	22,921.25
15	Chicago & Erie	5 %	16,725.00
1	Southern Pacific	4 %	500.00*
6	New York, New Haven & Hartford debentures	6 %	654.00*
1	Boston & Maine (coupon)	4½%	1,000.00*
1	Boston & Maine (registered)	4½%	1,260.00*
1	Northern Pacific & Great Northern (registered)	4 %	4,787.50*
1	Erie	4 %	680.00*
1	Housatonic	5 %	1,000.00*
1	Oregon Short Line	6 %	1,000.00*
6	St. Louis & San Francisco		800.00*
5	Erie (Genesee River mortgage)	6 %	5,187.50
5	Massachusetts Northeastern Street Railway	5 %	4,825.00
10	Interborough Rapid Transit	5 %	9,950.00
12	Rio Grande Western	4 %	9,390.00
10	Monongahela Valley Traction	5 %	9,450.00
			$366,334.00

Railroad Stocks.

9	shares Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	$ 900.00*
12	shares Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, preferred	1,176.00*
3	shares Concord & Montreal	450.00*
5	shares Peterborough	250.00*
51	shares New York, New Haven & Hartford	2,934.00*
20	shares Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie, preferred	1,000.00*
30	shares Union Pacific, common	3,000.00*
10	shares Illinois Central Leased Lines	700.00*
15	shares New York Central	1,341.00*
4	shares West End Street Railway, preferred	360.00*
5	shares West End Street Railway, common	325.00*
10	shares Great Northern, preferred	1,000.00*
51	shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, preferred	4,998.00*
16	shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, preferred	1,600.00*
25	shares Chicago & Northwestern, common	2,515.00*
17	shares Delaware & Hudson	2,380.00*
27	shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	4,995.00*
30	shares Illinois Central	3,000.00*
10	shares Union Pacific, preferred	800.00*
		$33,724.00

Miscellaneous Bonds.

10	Bluff Point Land Improvement Co.	4 %	$10,000.00*
15	New York Gas, Elec. Light, Heat & Power Co.	4 %	14,250.00*
3	Michigan State Telephone Co.	5 %	3,000.00*
6	Independence (Mo.) Water Works Co.	5 %	6,000.00*
1	Northern Indiana Gas & Electric Co.	5 %	1,000.00*
1	Adams Express Co.	4 %	1,000.00*
2	Indianapolis Water Co.	4½%	2,000.00*
2	Middlesex Banking Co.	5 %	300.00*

* The securities marked with the asterisk were given to the Society, and not purchased by it as investments.

Miscellaneous Bonds—Continued.

1	Watervliet Hydraulic Co.	5 %	500.00*
1	City of Elizabeth, N. J.	4 %	1,000.00*
5	Securities Co.	4 %	675.00*
2	Atlantic City Sewerage Co.	6 %	1,000.00*
12	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	4 %	10,718.75
1	American Real Estate Co.	6 %	1,005.00*
2	Bridgeport Land & Title Co.	5 %	1,950.00*
3	American Hide & Leather Co.	6 %	3,000.00*
16	Utah Power & Light Co.	5 %	15,200.00
5	May Building Co.	6 %	5,000.00*
4	Galen Hall Building	5½%	2,500.00*
2	LaSalle Building	6 %	1,500.00*
2	Lake Placid Co.	6 %	1,600.00*
3	Anglo-French 5-year External Loan	5 %	3,000.00*
			$86,198.75

Miscellaneous Stocks.

36 shares	Fairbanks, Morse & Co.	$ 3,240.00*
13 shares	Cleveland Trust Co.	4,000.00*
460 shares	Horr-Warner Co.	4,358.40*
25 shares	Remington Typewriter Co., second preferred	2,500.00*
75 shares	Hutchins Securities Co., preferred	7,500.00*
25 shares	William Street Offices	2,500.00*
55 shares	Washington Water Power Co.	5,500.00*
25 shares	American Chicle Co., common	2,500.00*
6 shares	Chesebrough Manufacturing Co.	600.00*
20 shares	U. S. Steel Corporation, preferred	2,000.00*
11 shares	United Fruit Co.	1,164.78*
31 shares	Kentucky Block Cannel Coal Co.	1,860.00*
6 shares	Investment Securities Co.	20.00*
5 shares	Hardy & Co.	375.00*
1 share	Ash Grove Lime & Portland Cement Co.	100.00*
10 shares	Nassau & Suffolk Lighting Co., preferred	800.00*
14 shares	Seamless Rubber Co., preferred	1,260.00*
20 shares	North Western Telegraph Co.	1,000.00*
6½ shares	First National Bank, Greenwich, Ohio	650.00*
200 shares	Hart-Parr Co., preferred	14,286.00*
		$56,214.18

Real Estate.

Chicago, Ill.	$ 800.00*
Denver, Colo.	400.00*
Redwood County, Minn.	300.00*
Denver, Colo.	900.00*
Washington, Conn.	1,800.00*
Alamosa County, Colo.	500.00*
Chicago, Ill.	1,600.00*
	$6,300.00

Savings Bank Deposits.

Metropolitan Savings Bank, New York City	$200.00*

* The securities marked with the asterisk were given to the Society, and not purchased by it as investments.

Promissory Notes.

J. D. Clarkson		$400.00*
Alice E. Wright		50.00*
L. D. Platt		400.00*
		$850.00

Miscellaneous Investments.

Deposited with Bank of Star, Star, N. C.	4%	$5,000.00
Participation in third mortgage, Milwaukee, Wis.		100.00*
Burr & Knapp account (principal)		100.00
		$5,200.00

Uninvested Cash.

Principal Cash in bank	$36,612.26
Petty Cash on hand	500.00
Certificates of Deposit	20,000.00
On time deposit	20,000.00
	$77,112.26

* The securities marked with the asterisk were given to the Society, and not purchased by it as investments.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that I have made an examination of the securities—consisting of bonds, stocks, mortgages, etc.,—belonging to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, and find the same correctly recorded in the book account, the valuation on March 31, 1917, being $1,045,376.61, together with uninvested cash of $77,112.26, making a total for investment funds of $1,122,488.87.

JOHN H. ALLEN, Public Auditor.

New York, June 11, 1917.

CONSTITUTION

OF

The Congregational Home Missionary Society

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

The Society shall be called The Congregational Home Missionary Society.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECT.

The object of this Society shall be to assist in their work the Home Missionary Societies connected with the Congregational denomination in the several states of the Union, to aid congregations that are unable to support the Gospel ministry, and, in general, to send the Gospel and the means of Christian education to the destitute within the United States and the West Indies.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

1. Life members, who became such prior to 1901 shall retain their voting right, unless it be voluntarily surrendered.

2. The Congregational churches of this country shall be represented in the voting membership of this Society by members elected in number and manner as follows:

All voting members of the National Council of Congregational Churches shall be voting members of The Congregational Home Missionary Society during the period of their membership in the National Council.

3. The Society shall designate a list of ninety persons who shall be voting members-at-large, and who shall be chosen in three equal sections, and so chosen that the term of each section shall be ultimately six years, one section being chosen every second year at the meeting held in connection with the meeting of the National Council. In this selection it is expected that there will be included the officers, directors, executive committee-men, superintendents and field workers of the Society, and one-fifth of the said voting members-at-large may be chosen from the organizations for the support of Congregational activities affiliated with the Woman's Home Missionary Federation.

4. Honorary Life Members. Any person on whose behalf fifty dollars shall be paid into the treasury of this Society, or into the treasury of any of the State Societies at any one time, accompanied by a request for honorary life membership, shall be an honorary life member with all the privileges of membership except voting.

5. At any Annual Meeting of the Society all pastors of Congregational churches and all delegates regularly chosen by Congregational churches in response to an invitation from the Executive Committee of the Society, shall be enrolled as corresponding members with privileges of the floor but no vote.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS.

The officers of this Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, an Auditor, a General Secretary, one or more Assistant Secretaries, a Recording Secretary, a Board of Directors, and an Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V.

ELECTIONS.

1. The President, Vice-President, Auditor, and Recording Secretary shall be elected by the Society at its Biennial Meeting for two-year terms.

2. The General Secretary and the Treasurer shall be elected at each Biennial Meeting on nomination by the Board of Directors.

3. The Board of Directors shall consist of not more than thirty-six members, namely, one representative from each state organization which is recognized by the National Council of Congregational Churches in the United States as an administrative unit, and Directors-at-Large as herein provided, and shall be elected at the Biennial Meeting as follows:

(a)—Prior to the Biennial Meeting at which the term of its representative on the Board expires, each State Conference or Association recognized by the National Council as an administrative unit, shall have the right to submit to the Nominating Committee the names of two candidates, a minister and a layman, from which nominations an election of one Director for a term of six years shall be made. At the expiration of the term his successor shall be chosen in the same manner.

(b)—Directors-at-Large shall be elected on nomination by the Nominating Committee in such number that there shall not be more than thirty-six Directors at any one time.

(c)—The President of the Society shall be an honorary member of the Board without vote, and shall be expected to be present at all sessions.

(d)—The General Secretary shall be an honorary member of the Board, without vote, and shall be expected to be present at all except executive sessions.

(e)—The Directors shall be divided as nearly as possible into three equal sections in such manner that the term of each section shall ultimately be six years and the term of one section shall expire at each Biennial Meeting. When any Director shall have held office for six successive years, he shall be for two years ineligible for re-election.

(f)—No paid official of any State Society shall be a member of the Board of Directors.

4. Between the meetings of the Board of Directors, the work of the Society shall be under the immediate supervision of an Executive Committee appointed by the Board of Directors of not more than fifteen persons, a majority of whom shall be members of the Board.

(a)—The General Secretary, ex-officio, shall be an honorary member of this Committee. The membership of the Committee shall be divided as equally as practicable between ministers and laymen. After serving for six consecutive years a member of the Executive Committee shall be for one year ineligible for re-election.

(b)—This Committee shall hold regular monthly meetings and as many special meetings as may be deemed necessary. The actions of each session of the Executive Committee shall be submitted to the Board of Directors.

5. There shall be a Nominating Committee consisting of the members of the Nominating Committee of the National Council.

6. One or more Assistant Secretaries, as may be needed, and an Assistant Treasurer shall be appointed annually by the Board of Directors on the nomination of the Executive Committee.

7. Vacancies in any office, Board, or Committee may be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired term.

ARTICLE VI.

VOTERS.

All members of the Society as designated in Article III. of this Constitution who shall be present and cause their names to be registered upon a roll to be made at each annual or other meeting of this Society by the Recording Secretary, and no other persons, shall have the right to vote at the annual election, and in annual or other meetings of the Society upon questions there arising.

ARTICLE VII.

THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society. In his absence the Vice-President shall preside. In the absence of both of these, any member of the Society, duly chosen, may preside at any meeting of the Society.

ARTICLE VIII.

THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall receive and have personal charge of all funds from collections, legacies, or other sources, which are designed for the current expenses of the Society, and the custody of its trust funds, and shall keep them in such depositories as may be designated by the Board of Directors, and shall disburse the same as said Board and its Executive Committee shall direct. He shall give bonds annually for such amount as the Board of Directors shall determine, and shall conduct the correspondence and other business of his office under the general supervision of the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX.

THE AUDITOR.

It shall be the duty of the Auditor prior to each Annual Meeting to examine the Treasurer's vouchers, books, and accounts and all certificates of stocks, bonds, and other securities held by the Treasurer, and check all investments of the funds of the Society, and certify to the correctness of the same.

ARTICLE X.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

The General Secretary of the Society, with the aid of his Assistant Secretary or Assistant Secretaries, shall conduct all correspondence relating to the office; he shall strive to work in closest sympathy with the State Societies and their Secretaries or Superintendents; he shall make known by personal presentation, correspondence, and otherwise, to state and local associations and conferences, to churches and individuals, the object and claims of the Society and its component State Societies, and shall have charge and direction of the work of the Society under the general supervision of the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee. He shall present the minutes of the Executive Committee and all its transactions to the Board of Directors at each of its meetings; he shall prepare the yearly report of the Board of Directors for the Annual Meeting of the Society, and submit the same for adoption at a meeting of the Board or of its Executive Committee, as the Board may direct prior to the said Annual Meeting. He shall be an honorary member of the Board of Directors and shall attend all its meetings except the executive sessions.

ARTICLE XI.

THE RECORDING SECRETARY.

The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of all meetings and proceedings of the Society, and at each annual or other meeting of the Society shall make up a roll of persons entitled to vote at such meeting, as provided in Article VI.

ARTICLE XII.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. The Board of Directors subject only to the review and judgment of the Society at its Annual Meeting, shall have the management of all the property and business of the corporation, except as herein otherwise provided. This Board shall hold its Annual Meeting on the Tuesday after the third Sunday of January and in addition such specially called meetings as may be deemed necessary. All important questions of policy and all major questions of administration shall be reserved for decision at the Annual Meeting. After a due notice of the meeting has been sent in writing to each Director, fifteen shall constitute a quorum. Notices of Directors' meetings shall be given by the General Secretary, or in case of a vacancy in that office, by the President. At the Annual Meeting the Board shall determine the apportionment of home missionary funds among all the states, whether Constituent, Coöperating or Missionary and other related matters, and pass upon any questions involving the comprehensive work of administration of the Society, including the election of official representatives, National and State. It shall assemble at the Annual Meeting, as far as possible, State Secretaries, Superintendents in Coöperating States and Missionary Districts and such other representatives of State Societies as may be by said Societies appointed, in order that the needs and opportunities in each of these states may be thoroughly presented to the Board.

Any and all property, real or personal, acquired by The Congregational Home Missionary Society, either by gift, devise or purchase, may be sold by the Board of Directors.

2. The Board of Directors may prescribe suitable regulations for the affairs of the Executive Committee and may delegate to the Executive Committee, by vote, any of the powers given to the Board of Directors, including the power to sell or convey property, real or personal. The Executive Committee shall, for the time being, except as limited by the Board of Directors, have and exercise all the powers of the Board of Directors in the management of the business and affairs of the corporation, and it may authorize the seal of the corporation to be affixed to all such contracts, papers, and documents as may require it. The Executive Committee shall keep a record of its proceedings, which shall be at any time open to the inspection of any member of the Board of Directors, and shall annually present a detailed report of its doings, including the minutes of its meetings, to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XIII.

THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

The Nominating Committee shall at each Biennial Meeting present nominations for President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Auditor and members of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the provision of this Constitution and the action of the National Council relative to the common administration of this and other missionary societies.

ARTICLE XIV.

CONSTITUENT AND COÖPERATING STATES.

For the purpose of carrying on the work of the Society, the States, except those included in the missionary districts defined in Article XVI., shall be divided into two classes, which shall be called Constituent and Coöperating States, respectively.

1. A Constituent State shall be one which has organized and incorporated a Home Missionary Society of the kind described in Article II., which Society has determined with the approval of the Board of Directors of The Congregational Home Missionary Society to undertake self-support; has entered into an agreement with said Board similar to that adopted by other Constituent States relative to expenditures within the state and the proportion of its funds to be set aside for The Congregational Home Missionary Society; has agreed to coöperate with all other Constituent States through the Board of Directors in furthering the work and enlarging the resources of The Congregational Home Missionary Society, and to send at the close of the fiscal year, April 1, a complete account of its receipts and expenditures for the preceding year to the Treasurer of The Congregational Home Missionary Society, that these may be incorporated in the Annual Report of the National Society. Any Constituent State whose State Society shall fail for three successive years to discharge its obligations to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, as defined by the Board of Directors, shall thereafter cease to be a Constituent State until restored by vote of the Board.

2. A Coöperating State shall be one which, though unable to undertake self-support, is strong enough to raise a considerable proportion of the total sum required for home missionary work within its borders; has organized and incorporated a State Home Missionary Society of the kind described in Article II. with the approval of the Board of Directors of The Congregational Home Missionary Society, which State Society has entered into definite agreement with said Board as to the proportion of expenditures within the state to be raised by the state itself; has pledged its utmost endeavor in advancing the work, both in the state and in the nation, and whose application that such state should be entitled a Coöperating State has been approved by the Board of Directors of The Congregational Home Missionary Society. Any Coöperating State whose State Society shall fail for three successive years to discharge its obligations to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, as defined by the Board of Directors, shall thereafter cease to be a Coöperating State until restored by vote of the Board.

3. The Society will recognize as a Constituent State Society whatever organization in a given state may have charge of the Congregational home mission work in that state, irrespective of name, subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained and to the approval of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XV.

AUXILIARY CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

1. Any Congregational City Missionary Society or City Church Extension Society may be related to The Congregational Home Missionary Society through the State Society of the state in which such city is located, and in the following manner:

(a)—Said City Society to become constituent to its State Society by entering into an agreement with the State Society relative to the boundaries of its field and the apportionment of the receipts and expenditures within the bounds of the City Society's field.

(b)—This agreement as to the bounds and apportionments to be revised, as occasion may require, at a joint meeting of the executive bodies of the State and City Societies or committees of the same.

(c)—The City Society to report fully to the State Society at times required by the State Society, and at least annually.

2. The Congregational Home Missionary Society, through its general officers or through its state bodies, will hold itself in readiness to assist such related City Societies by counsel, secretarial coöperation, and, under exceptional conditions and when the resources will permit, with funds.

ARTICLE XVI.

MISSIONARY DISTRICTS.

All States and Territories within which no State Home Missionary Society has been organized under conditions which the Board of Directors approves, and all such sections of the population, especially those speaking a foreign language, in which the State Societies agree that the Board of Directors and the officers of their National Society shall operate directly as a missionary agency, shall be known as Missionary Districts. In these districts the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee shall have power to appoint Superintendents, to employ

missionaries, to establish churches; and on this work they shall report fully at the Annual Meeting of the Society. It shall be the constant aim of the Board of Directors, its Executive Committee, and its officers, so to promote the growth of Congregational churches in these Missionary Districts that in the case of the said state approved State Societies may be established, and in the case of said sections of the population individual churches may be brought into such a condition, especially through the adoption of the English language in their public worship and Sunday-schools, that they may be passed under the care of the Home Missionary Society in the states to which they severally belong.

ARTICLE XVII.

MEETINGS.

This Society shall meet annually, and in years when the National Council holds regular sessions, the Annual Meeting shall be held in connection with the National Council. This meeting shall be known as the Biennial Meeting. In other years the Annual Meeting shall be held at such time and place in the United States as it shall appoint, or on failure of such appointment, as the Board of Directors may, with due notice, appoint. Twenty voting members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE XVIII.

AMENDMENTS.

No alteration shall be made in this Constitution without a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at an Annual Meeting; nor unless the same shall have been proposed in writing at a previous Annual Meeting, or shall be recommended by the Board of Directors.

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